

IDEAS.

Nothing but a good life can fit men for a better one.

Praise of the dead is often intended as censure for the living.

Those who jump at conclusions seldom reach any that are worth having.

TAKE NOTICE.

Read THE CITIZEN'S offer of Free Scholarships Page 6, and act at once. If you do not care to enter the contest yourself, you can help some friend to win. No matter where you live, you can vote for your friends in any of the eight counties. Cut out ballots, fill in, and send in at once.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

It is believed that another revolution in Colombia is imminent.

Japanese torpedo boats attacked Port Arthur and sunk two ships.

A large vessel, presumably a Russian warship, is on the rocks near Port Arthur.

Three forts southeast of Port Arthur were captured by the Japanese Sunday.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron bombarded Gensan, Korea, but did small damage.

A Russian battleship was accidentally rammed by another vessel of the Czar's navy at Cronstadt.

The Dolphin, Russia's best submarine boat, was sunk in the Neva River and 22 men were drowned.

Reports are to the effect that the Turks have begun a general massacre of Americans in the Province of Van.

After a six-hour fight, the Taku-shan division of the Japanese army occupied Fen Shui Ling, the Russians retreating in disorder.

The steamer Norge, of the Scandinavian American Line, struck a reef in the Atlantic Ocean 300 miles west of Scotland on Tuesday, June 28, and more than 700 persons were drowned.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

A destructive forest fire is raging in the Huachuca mountains in Arizona.

The Republicans nominated Fred M. Warner for Governor of Michigan.

Dr. C. Alphonso Smith has been elected president of the University of Tennessee.

A cloud-burst near Pittsburg, Pa., inundated 500 houses, doing damage to the extent of \$100,000.

Twenty persons were killed and forty injured in a wreck on the Wash Railroad at Litchfield, Ill.

Two persons were killed, a third fatally hurt and five others injured during a tornado at Holmesville, Neb.

The Coroner's Jury charges responsibility for the Slocum disaster upon the captain and owners of the vessel.

The post-office at Livingston was robbed Tuesday night. Stamps, postal cards, and \$300 in money were stolen.

A twin tunnel 75 feet below the surface is being bored under Capitol Hill in Washington for the use of railroad trains.

The celebration of the Fourth of July resulted in the death of eleven persons, injury to 1,167 and a total loss by fire of \$164,000.

The Prohibitionists nominated Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, for President and Geo. W. Carroll, of Texas, for Vice-President.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of The Scarlet Letter and Twice Told Tales, was observed at Concord, Mass.

Only eleven candidates for entrance to the Naval Academy at Annapolis passed the physical examination. Twenty-five passed the mental examination.

Dominic I. Murphy, a Democrat and pension Commissioner under President Cleveland eight years ago, has been appointed Secretary to the Panama Canal Commission by President Roosevelt.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. Gilbert Hackworth, a farmer living near Salyersville, Ky., fell from his wagon and was instantly killed.

Judge W. S. Stone, of Monticello, has been nominated for Congress by Prohibitionists of the Eleventh district.

Police Judge Riley, of Lexington, had a negro boy whipped on the public square yesterday for destroying property.

A majority of the Kentucky delegates to the National Democratic Convention favor the nomination of Judge Parker.

After being in session five days and taking 180 ballots without making a nomination the Eighth District Democratic Convention at Shelbyville adjourned, with a resolution requesting the calling of a primary.



COUNTRESS ODON DE LUBERSAC.

Countess Odon de Lubersac is the latest American girl to marry into the nobility of France. Before her recent marriage she was Miss Constance Livermore, daughter of Baroness Raymond de Sellere. She and her mother have abandoned Newport and will hereafter live in France.

Prevention of Typhoid Fever.

BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

13,305 cases of typhoid fever and 1,579 deaths were reported in Kentucky last year, chiefly confined to people in the prime of life and usefulness. The cost of caring for those sick of it, to say nothing of the sorrow, suffering and loss of life, for the year, is reported as being \$963,750.

Typhoid fever is probably the most preventable of all diseases, not even excepting smallpox. It is now definitely known that, like cholera and dysentery, the germs of the disease are contained only in the discharges from the bowels and kidneys of those sick of it, and that it is necessary for a person to swallow some of such discharges, or things polluted by them, in some way, in order to contract the disease. They usually gain entrance to the system through infected water from wells or streams draining inhabited areas, and polluted by infected fecal matter, or such matter may be carried by flies and deposited on the food, utensils and hands in unscreened kitchens and dining rooms, the germs may also be carried on the hands of careless attendants, or on soiled clothing, or indirectly, by using milk or other articles of uncooked food or drink from cans and vessels washed in infected water. Ice from infected water is also dangerous, as it has been proven that freezing does not kill the germs. A large volume of water may be infected from one case, and, if already polluted with organic matter, become a ready culture fluid for the multiplication of the germs. In the now noted epidemic at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, involving the sickness of 1,104 persons, and the death of 114, the outbreak was traced to the use of water from a stream infected by the discharges from one imported case. The recent disastrous epidemic at Ithaca, New York, causing many deaths, and requiring the suspension of Cornell University, was traced to the use of a public water supply similarly infected.

On the other hand, in the distressing and fatal epidemic which clung to our military camps at Chickamauga, Camp Mead, Montauk Point, and other places, during the Spanish-American war, flies were found to be the principal carriers of the disease by the United States Commission appointed to investigate the origin of the outbreaks. By the use of white powder sprinkled over the discharges in the latrines, thousands of these pests were tracked direct from these and found covering the food, hands and utensils in the kitchens and mess rooms of the common soldiers. Cultures taken from the feet, legs, bills and intestines of these flies showed the germs of typhoid fever in countless numbers. The kitchens and mess rooms of the officers were screened, and they almost uniformly escaped the disease. Other facts no less convincing as to both water and flies being carriers of this disease might be multiplied indefinitely, if space permitted. In a smaller way, they must be common in the experi-

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

At a recent meeting of gentlemen met in a business capacity, one of whom was a colored man, the question of the treatment of black persons came up, and he remarked to his companions, all of whom had for him genuine respect: "Gentlemen, you have little conception of how a black man feels or what he has to endure. There are exceptions, but most of us who have any negro blood in our veins are obliged to endure slights which are not only annoying, but unless a man has unusual courage and Christian trust, discouraging in the extreme. We know when a man meets us that his first thought is, 'He is black; and, with many, He is a nigger. The majority of people do not consider whether he is manly and worthy of decent treatment, but passes him by as hardly worthy of any notice. Though known to be a true man he is not the one with whom to shake hands or give the usual courtesies. Now to most persons such treatment is very discouraging in attempts at worthiness. You, who have always been treated by every one with respect and as if you had a right to accomplish great and noble things, can hardly realize what effect this almost universal treatment of the black man has upon his own self-respect. While some through Christian grace and an undaunted purpose to be true men, irrespective of the treatment of others, rise above this continual downward pull, many, not to say most, come to assent in a measure to this estimate of others and fail to content themselves with the approval of God and the ultimate esteem of good men."

I was present at this meeting, and the words of my friend, a scholar, a gentleman and a doctor of divinity, deeply moved me, and though the thought had often been on my mind they stirred me to a new sense of the duty of every person to treat every one with due respect and courtesy. If in the providence of God I have more than my fellow whom I meet in daily life, whether in the advantages of birth or education or social position, that is the very reason why I should give him what is his due as made in God's image and redeemed by His Son, or as an honest upright man. If I fail in this, I must some day stand before the Judge of All who has said, "With what measure ye mete to others, it shall be measured to you again." J. A. R. R.

Quite a Different Matter.
"I think I may say," he announced with some pride, "that I never made a fool of myself in my life."
"Are you sure of that?" asked his companion incredulously. "You'd better think again."
"Oh, well," was the reply, after a moment of thought, "of course I can recall several instances in which some girl has made a fool of me, but you must certainly concede that that is quite a different matter. No man escapes that."—Chicago Post.

Going to Press.
"I can't see you tonight. I have a pressing engagement in the suburbs."
"May I ask the young lady's name?"

(Continued on page six, column three.)

THE BEREA BANKING CO. calls attention to its regular quarterly report on page six. Compare it with our previous reports and note our progress.

W. H. Porter, Cashier.

Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies
Phaetons
Runabouts
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.
No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

Dry Goods,
Notions, and
Ladies'
Furnishings.

CLOSE PRICES.

A Reliable House to
deal with.

WHITE & GIBSON,

Main Street, Richmond.

Dillingham Corner.

"Get The Latest"

Ladies' Collars.

No season has produced such an abundance of beautiful styles in Ladies' Neckwear as the present. We show all the new styles in endless variety.

Summer Laces.

We have just added all the newest patterns to our stock of laces and insertings and can certainly please you.

Millinery.

Mid summer prices already prevail here. We are determined to carry nothing over.

No trouble to show goods.

Mrs. Bettie Mason,
Main St., Berea, Ky.

Farm For Sale.

One mile from Scaffold Cane pike on Scaffold Cane Hill. The farm contains 75 acres, is well watered, includes 6 room dwelling, barn and out-buildings. Good young peach and apple orchard. Baptist church located on the place. Fall school 1 mile distance. Write or call on

J. S. WADDLE,

Rockford, Ky.

Buy your
Engagement and Wedding
Rings

From the largest and best stock of guaranteed gold-filled and solid gold jewelry shown in Berea. Prices right. Call and see our line of goods.

A. J. Thompson,

Opposite Burdette's Mill, Berea, Ky.

TO REDUCE
STOCK

To reduce our stock by July 1, before taking invoice, we are offering our entire stock of SHOES and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS at greatly reduced prices for CASH. Call in and get our prices and you will be convinced.

Crutcher & Tribble

Main Street,

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE

Offered by the Henderson Route Between Louisville and St. Louis.

Commencing Sunday, June 26th, Kentucky's popular line, the Henderson Route, will inaugurate a safe and Fast Day service between Louisville and St. Louis in each direction, and will improve the time and equipment generally of all trains between these points.

Three daily trains will be operated in each direction on the following safe schedules between Louisville and St. Louis:

Leave Louisville 8:30 a. m., 9:00 p. m., and 7:00 a. m. Arrive St. Louis 6:16 p. m., 7:20 a. m. and 6:16 p. m.

The equipment is brand new (just from the shops), of the most modern vestibule pattern and is as fine as on any train operating in or out of Kentucky.

The 8:30 a. m. train, through without change of cars, will consist of Pullman Observation Parlor Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars and high back seat passenger coaches.

The 9:00 p. m. train, through without change of cars, will consist of Pullman Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and high back seat passenger coaches.

The 7:00 a. m. train will have Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and high back seat passenger coaches.

The Dining Cars on day trains will serve meals a la carte—you pay only for what you get.

All trains will leave from and arrive in the Seventh Street Union Depot, Louisville, arriving at and departing from the magnificent new Union Station, St. Louis.

In purchasing your tickets to St. Louis or to points west, ask the agent for tickets via Louisville and the Henderson Route. He will have them in stock and will be glad to ticket you that way.

You will be satisfied in every respect with the accommodation and safe train service that is offered by this line, which has been termed the Official Route for Kentuckians.

Subscribe
for The
Citizen.

Ice Cream

Crushed Fruit Flavors

Coca Cola

Cherry Phosphate

Ice-cold Pop—all

flavors

Grape Juice

Cool and refresh you
in hot weather.

Get the best at the

East End Drug Co.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.



BALLADE OF PLATITUDES.

He'll tell you wrong is far from right,
That heat is not the same as cold;
That black is not exactly white,
That water sieves will never hold;
That moss upon the stone that's rolled
Will never grow. I have no doubt
He does not know the news is old—
He seems to think he found it out.

He'll tell you that the sun is bright,
That what is bought is always sold,
That pleasing things will give delight,
And fire will take the dross from gold;
That black sheep get into the fold,
And cowards fear will put to rout,
While valor will sustain the bold—
He seems to think he found it out.

The blind are seldom clear of sight,
Time has the greatest griefs consoled,
He'll tell you that the chance is slight
Of gentle language from a scold;
Whose tongue is sharp and uncontrolled;
That pious people are devout,
That charity is often doted—
He seems to think he found it out.

L'ENVOI.

Though Adam to his offspring told
The self-same thing or thereabout,
Now, crusted thick with moss and mold,
He seems to think he found it out.
—Chicago Daily News.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"
"The Girl at the Railway House," Etc.

(Copyright, 1908, by Emerson Hough.)

CHAPTER XL—CONTINUED.

"Let me explain," went on Law. "I beg your grace to remember again, that when your grace was good enough to take out of the hands of my brother and myself our little bank—which we had run honorably and successfully—you change at one sweep the whole principle of honest banking. You promised to pay a note back of which there was no value, no fixed limit of measurement. Twice you have changed the coinage of the realm, and twice assigned a new value to your specie. No one can tell what one of your shares in the stock of the Indies means in actual coin. It means nothing, stands for nothing, is good for nothing. Now, think you, when these people, when this France shall discover these facts, that they will be lenient with those who have thus deceived them?"

"Yet your theory always was that we had too great a scarcity of money here in France," expostulated the regent.

"True, so I did. We had not enough of good money. We cannot have too little of false money, of money such as your grace—as you thought without my knowledge—has been so eager to issue from the presses of our company. It had been an easy thing for the regent of France to pay off all the debts of the world from now until the verge of eternity, had not his presses given out. Money of that sort, your grace, is such as any man could print for himself, did he but have the linen and the ink."

The regent again dropped to his chair, his head falling forward upon his breast.

"But what does it all mean? What shall be done? What will be the result?" he asked, his voice showing well through the anxiety which had swiftly fallen upon his soul.

"As to that," replied Law, laconically, "I am no longer master here. I am not controller of finance. Appoint Dubois, appoint D'Argenson. Send for the Brothers Paris. Take them to this window, your grace, and show them your people, show them your France, and then ask them to tell you what shall be done. Cry out to all the world, as I know you will, that this was the fault of an unknown adventurer, of a Scotch gambler, of one John Law, who brought forth some pretentious schemes to the detriment of the realm. Saddle upon me the blame for all this ruin which is coming. Malign me, misrepresent me, imprison me, exile me, behold me if you like, and blame John Law for the discomfiture of France! But when you come to seek your remedies, why ask no more of John Law. Ask of Dubois, ask of D'Argenson, ask of the Paris Freres; or, since your grace has seen fit to override me and to take these matters in his own hands, let your grace ask of himself! Tell me, as regent of France, as master of Paris, as guardian of the rights of this young king, as controller of the finances of France, as savior or destroyer of the welfare of these people of France, and of that America which is greater than this France—tell me, what will you do, your grace? What do you suggest as remedy?"

"You devil! you arch fiend!" exclaimed the regent, starting up and laying his hand on his sword. "There is no punishment you do not deserve! You will leave me in this plight—you, you, who have supplanted me at every turn; who made that horrible scene last night at my own table, within the very gates of the Palais Royal; you, the murderer of the woman I loved! And now, you mocker and flatterer of what may be my bitterest misfortune—why, sir, no punishment is sharp enough for you! Why do you stand there, sir? Do you dare to mock me—to mock us, the person of the king?"

"I mock not in the least, your grace," said John Law, "nor do I ought else that ill beseems a gentleman. I should have been proud to be known as the friend of Philippe of Orleans, yet I stand before that Philippe of Orleans and tell him that that man doth not live, nor that set of terrors exist, which can frighten John Law, nor cause him to depart from that stand which he once

has taken. Sir, if you seek to frighten me, you fail."

"But, look you—consider," said the regent. "Something must be done."

"As I said," replied Law.

"But what is going to happen? What will the people do?"

"First," said Law, judicially, flicking at the deep lace of his cuff as though he were taking into consideration the price of a wig or cane, "first, the price of a share having gone to 12,000 livres this morning, by two o'clock will be so low as 10,000. By three o'clock this afternoon it will be 6,000. Then, your grace, there will be panic. Then the spell will be broken. France will rub her eyes and begin to awaken. Then, since the king can do no wrong, and since the regent is the king, your grace can do one of two things. He can send a body-guard to watch my door, or he can see John Law torn into fragments, as these people would tear the real author of their undoing, did they but recognize him."

"But can nothing be done to stop this? Can it not be accommodated?"

"Ask yourself, But I must go on to say what these people will do. All at once they will demand specie for their notes. The Prince de Conti will drive his coaches to the door of your bank, and demand that they be loaded with gold. Jacques and Raoul and Pierre, and every peasant and pavior in Paris will come with boxes and panniers, and each of them will also demand his gold. Make edicts, your grace. Publish broadcast and force out into publicity, on every highway of France, your decree that gold and silver are not so good as your bank notes; that no one must have gold or silver; that no one must send his gold and silver out of France, but that all must bring it to the king and take for it in exchange these notes of yours. Try that. It ought to succeed, ought it not, your grace?" His bantering tone sank into one of half-plausibility.

"Why, surely. That would be the solution."

"Oh, think you so? Your grace is wondrous keen as a financier! Now take the counsel of Dubois, of D'Argenson, my very good friends. This is what they will counsel you to do. And I will counsel you at the same time to



"RUINED, RUINED!"

avail yourself of their advice. Tell all France to bring in its gold, to enable you to put something essential under the value of all this paper money which you have been sending out so lavishly, so unthinkingly, so without stint or measure."

"Yes. And then?"

"Why, then, your grace," said Law, "then we shall see what we shall see!"

The regent again choked with anger. Law continued, "Go on. Smooth down the back of this animal. Continue to reduce these taxes. The specie of the realm of France, as I am banker enough to know, is not more than 1,300,000,000 livres, allowing 65 livres to the marc. Yet long before this your grace has crowded the issue of your actions until there are out not less than 2,600,000,000 livres in the stock of our company. Your Brothers Paris, your D'Argenson, your Dubois will tell you how you can make the people of France continue to believe that twice two is not four, that twice 13 is not 26!"

"But this they are doing," broke in the regent, with a ray of hope in his face. "This they are doing. We have provided for that. In the council not an hour ago the Abbe Dubois and Monsieur d'Argenson decided that the time had come to make some fixed proportion between the specie and these notes. We have to-day framed an edict, which the parliament will register, stating that the interests of the subjects of the king require that the price of these bank notes should be lessened, so that there may be some sort of accommodation between them and the coin of the realm. We have ordered that the shares shall, within 30 days, drop to 7,500 livres, in another 30 days to 7,000 livres, and so on, at 500 livres a month, until at last they shall have a value of one-half what they were to-day. Then, tell me, my wise Monsieur L'as, would not the issue of our notes and the total of our specie be equal, one with the other? The only wrong thing is this insulting presumption of these people, who have sold actions at a price lower than we have decreed."

Law smiled as he replied. "You say excellently well, my master. These plans surely show that you and your able counselors have studied deeply the questions of finance! I have told you what would happen to-day without any decree of the king. Now go you on, and make your decrees. You will find that the people are much more eager for values which are going up than values which are going down. Start your shares down hill, and you will see all France scramble for such coin, such plate, such jewels as may be within the ability of France to lay her hands upon. Tell me, your grace,

did Monsieur d'Argenson advise you this morning as to the total issue of the actions of this company?"

"Surely he did, and here I have it in memorandum, for I was to have taken it up with yourself," replied the regent.

"So," exclaimed Law, a look of surprise passing over his countenance, until now rigidly controlled, as he gazed at the little slip of paper. "Your grace advises me that there are issued at this time in the shares of the company no less than two 2,235,085,590 livres in notes! Against this, as your grace is good enough to agree with me, we have 1,300,000,000 of specie. Your grace, yourself and I have seen some pretty games in our day. Look you, the merriest game of all your life is now but just before you!"

"And you would go and leave me at this time?"

"Never in my life have I forsaken a friend at the time of distress," replied Law. "But your grace absolved me when you forsook me, when you doubted and hesitated regarding me, and believed the protestations of those not so able as myself to judge of what was best. And now it is too late. Will your grace allow me to suggest that a place behind stout gates and barred doors, deep within the interior of the Palais Royal, will be the best residence for him to-night—perhaps for several nights to come?"

"And yourself?"

"As for myself, it does not matter," replied Law, slowly and deliberately. "I have lived, and I thought I had succeeded. Indeed, success was mine for some short months, though now I must meet failure. I have this to console me—that 'twas failure not of my own fault. As for France, I loved her. As for America, I believe in her to-day, this very hour. As for your grace in person, I was your friend, nor was I ever disloyal to you. But it sometimes doth seem that, no matter how sincere be one in one's endeavors, no matter how cherished, no matter how successful for a time may be his ambitions, there is ever some blight to eat the face of the full fruit of his happiness. To-morrow I shall perhaps not be alive. It is very well. There is nothing I could desire, and it is as well to-morrow as at any time."

CHAPTER XLI.

THE BREAKING OF THE BUBBLE.

It was the evening of the day following that on which John Law and the regent of France had met in their stormy interview. During the morning but little had transpired regarding the significant events of the previous day. In these vast and excited crowds, divided into groups and cliques and factions, aided by no bulletins, counseled by no printed page, there was but little cohesion of purpose, since there was little unity of understanding. The price of shares at one kiosk might be certain thousands of livres, whereas a square away, the price might vary by half as many livres; so impetuous was the advance of these continually rising prices, and so frenzied and careless the temper of those who bargained for them.

Yet before noon of the day following the decree of the regent, which fixed the value of actions upon a descending scale, the news, after a fashion of its own spread rapidly abroad, and all too swiftly the truth was generally known. The story started in a rumor that shares had been offered and declined at a price which had been current but a few moments before. This was something which had not been known in all these feverish months of the Messiasse. Then came the story that shares could not be counted upon to realize over 8,000 livres. At that the price of all the actions dropped in a flash, as Law had prophesied. A sudden wave of sanity, a panic chill of sober understanding swept over this vast multitude of still unreasoning souls who had traded so long upon this impossible supposition of an ever-advancing market. Reason still lacked among them, yet fear and sudden suspicion were not wanting. Man after man hastened swiftly away to sell privately his shares before greater drop in the price might come. He met others upon the same errand.

Precisely the reverse of the old situation now obtained. As all Paris had fought to buy, so now all Paris fought to sell. The streets were filled with clamoring mobs. If earlier there had been confusion, now there was pandemonium. Never was such a scene witnessed. Never was there chronicled so swift and utter reversal of emotion in the minds of a great concourse of people. Bitter indeed was the wave of agony that swept over Paris. It began at the Messiasse, in the gardens of the Hotel de Solaison, at that focus hard by the temple of Fortuna. It spread and spread, edging out into all the remotest portions of the walled city. It reached ultimately the extreme confines of Paris. Into the crowded square which had been decreed as the trading-place of the Messiasse system, there crowded from the outer purlieus yet other thousands of excited human beings. The end had come. The bubble had burst. There was no longer any system of the Messiasse!

It was late in the day, in fact well on toward night, when the knowledge of the crash came into the neighborhood where dwelt the Lady Catharine Knollys. To her the news was brought by a servant, who excitedly burst unannounced into her mistress's presence.

"Madame! Madame!" she cried. "Prepare! 'Tis horrible! 'Tis impossible! All is at an end!"

"What mean you, girl?" cried Lady Catharine, displeased at the disrespect. "What is happening? Is there fire? And even if there were, could you not remember your duty more seemly than this?"

"Worse, worse than fire, Madame! Worse than anything! The bank has failed! The shares of the system are going down! 'Tis said that we can get but 3,000 livres the share, perhaps

less—perhaps they will go down to nothing. I am ruined, ruined! We are all ruined! And within a month I was to have been married to the footman of the Marquis d'Allouez, who has bought himself a title this very week!"

"And if it has fallen so ill," said Lady Catharine, "since I have not speculated in these things like most folk, I shall be none the worse for it, and shall still have money to pay your wages. So perhaps you can marry your marquis after all."

"But we shall not be rich, Madame! We are ruined, ruined! Mon Dieu! we poor folk! We had the hope to be persons of quality. 'Tis all the work of this villain Jean L'as. May the bastille get him, or the people, and make him pay for this!"

"Stop! Enough of this, Marie!" said the Lady Catharine, sternly. "After this have better wisdom, and do not meddle in things which you do not understand."

Yet scarce had the girl departed before there appeared again the sound of running steps, and presently there broke, equally unannounced, into the presence of his mistress, the coachman, fresh from his stables and none too careful of his garb. Tears ran down his cheeks. He flung out his hands with gestures as of one demented.

"The news! The news! The news, my lady! The horrible news! The system has vanished, the shares are going down!"

"Fellow, what do you here?" said Lady Catharine. "Why do you come with this same story which Marie has just brought to me? Can you not learn your place?"

"But, my lady, you do not understand!" reiterated the man blankly. "Tis all over. There is no Messiasse; there is no longer any system, no longer any Company of the Indies. There is no longer wealth for the stretching out of the hand. 'Tis all over. I must go back to horses—I, Madame, who should presently have associated with the nobility!"

[To Be Continued.]

True to Her Task.

It would be disrespectful to say that there is anything obstinate about a sitting hen, but one must acknowledge at least that she is firm.

There is a story of a good old country doctor who found that a hen was sitting in the back of a wagon, long unused. His every-day wagon had given out, and he needed the old one to make a round of calls; so he harnessed up and started, the hen and all. Thus he continued to do day after day, and the sitter was faithful to her post. Only the eggs suffered inconvenience, for the jarring finally added them.

The Springfield Republican tells the story of another hen which was engaged one night in brooding over some eggs in a barrel in the livery stable where she made her home.

The stable caught fire. With the courage of the boy on the burning deck, she refused to leave her post.

The top of the barrel took fire. It burned half-way down, and still the hen did not move.

The stable was almost totally destroyed, but the firemen had the flames so far under control that a stream of water, turned upon the hen's apartment, extinguished the blaze.

The smoke did not seem to disturb the hen, nor did the flood of water pouring down the inside of the barrel. When daylight came she was still in her half-burned tenement, and in due time she brought off her brood of eight chickens.

The Diagnosis Accepted.

An old woolly-headed dorky appeared at the dispensary of one of the hospitals the other morning, relates the Washington Post.

"Well, uncle, what is it?" inquired the young medico in charge.

"Ah've got de mishuy powful bad, bos," said the aged dorky.

"Where have you got the misery?"

"Ah dun got it evuhweah."

"Well," inquired the doctor, "what do you think ails you?"

"Ah think," solemnly answered the old black, "dat Ah've dun got somethin' de mattuh wif mah vermifuge dependix."

"What makes you think that's your trouble?" inquired the doctor, smothering the chuckle that rose in his throat. "Well, suh, Ah had de nose bleed powful bad las' night, an' Ah hain't no aptitude 'tall for watumillions dis yeah."

"Well it's your vermifuge dependix that's bothering you all right, uncle," said the young doctor, "but I'll fix you out quick enough. Take one of these before each meal."

He handed the old dorky a little box of bread pills, and the old woolly head departed with a broad grin of happiness, no less because he had got free medicine than because his own diagnosis of his case had been so promptly accepted.

For Her Health's Sake.

Postmaster General Payne says there is a western bishop who has been visiting regularly a certain town to make confirmations for 15 or 20 years, and who decided last year that there was one woman in this town's confirmation class who had a familiar look. He studied the woman, therefore, closely. He scrutinized her figure, her face, her dress. She was old and poorly clad and decidedly her appearance was familiar.

"Haven't I seen you before?" said the bishop.

"Indeed ye hev, sir," returned the woman, cordially.

"Haven't I confirmed you before?"

"Oh, yes, sir; many a time, sir."

"Why—what on earth—now—?" the bishop, amazed and perplexed, began; but the woman, smiling, interrupted him to explain:

"I get confirmed, sir, as often as I kin, 'cause I'm told it's good for the rheumatiz."—N. Y. Tribune.



DR. V. H. HOBSON

Dentist

Richmond, Ky.

Office next door to Post-office.

Sued by His Doctor.

"A doctor here has sued me for \$12.50, which I claimed was excessive for a case of cholera morbus," says R. White, of Coachella, Cal. "At the trial he praised his medical skill and medicine. I asked him if it was not Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy he used as I had good reason to believe it was, and he would not say under oath that it was not." No doctor could use a better remedy than this in a case of cholera morbus, it never fails. Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.



Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c, at the East End Drug Co.

A Good Investment

For \$1.75 I will send by express (post prepaid), complete New Departure Telegraph with Dry Cell Battery, outfit with full instructions for learning.

TELEGRAPH OPERATING.

A fascinating study that will enable you to earn good wages. Send for my Telegraph Catalog which has quite a variety of Electrical Specialties, or for the catalog, I will send a Telephone Catalog.

HERMAN C. TAFEL,

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL.

224 S. W. 2nd St. Phone 985. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Twenty-five Cents

Will give you rest. Will stop your pain and itching. Paracamp absolutely cures Piles whether bleeding or itching. Guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

J. J. AZBILL'S

In the place to get your Blacksmithing done. We have the tools and the skill.

Horseshoeing 50c.

We are headquarters for good work and low prices. Everybody come.

BIG HILL PIKE, 1 MILE EAST BEEBA.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hettie W. Graham,

Berea, Ky.

Thrown From a Wagon.

Mr. George K. Babcock was thrown from his wagon and severely bruised. He applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely and says it is the best liniment he ever used. Mr. Babcock is a well known citizen of North Plain, Conn. There is nothing equal to Pain Balm for sprains and bruises. It will effect a cure in one-third the time required by any other treatment. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

Buggy or Carriage Harness?

PINE WEATHER and fine roads invite you to drive, both for pleasure and profit. Does your Harness look as well as the rest of your turnout or is it shabby, and thus detract from the general appearance?

If so, there's an easy way out of it. Select a new set of Buggy or Carriage Harness from Our Large Stock, at astonishingly reasonable prices. However, if you decide to make your old harness do, let us put it in good repair for you. It won't cost much.

T. J. MOBERLY,

Main St. Richmond, Ky.

Neuralgia Pains.

As sometimes almost unbearable, Paracamp relieves Neuralgia and Headache instantly by opening the pores, stimulating the circulation and removing the congestion. A free application will convince you of its merits. So don't suffer but keep Paracamp in your home. Your need it every day.

MONUMENTS.

Gravestones, Statuary
Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA,

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by the East End Drug Co., Druggist.

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THE LINE THAT IS COMFORTABLE BEYOND A DOUBT

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

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GEO. L. GARRET, L. J. IRWIN,
Trav. Pass'r Agt. Gen. Pass'r Agt.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THAT GONE FEELING

TIRED, DULL AND "BLUE" BACKACHE AND LASSITUDE

Write at once for samples. You will never regret it. DR. BENZINGER, Baltimore, Md.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

A Financier.

Oh, they fell out, those lovers twain,
As lovers often do,
And both sent back the gifts they made
When love was bright and new.
He sighed o'er all that she returned—
The ring with jewels set,
The locket and brooches, and
And, lo, he keeps them yet.

Not so the maid, a modern girl,
On thoughts commercial bent;
She straightway packed the trinkets up
And to a jeweler went.
She sold the case for cigarettes
With emeralds upon it,
The stud, the pencil and the pin,
And bought herself a bonnet.

—Buffalo News.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

Men in the Making.

A class of 21 young men graduated recently from the Y. M. C. A. Law School. They are now full fledged lawyers, and any one of them who will study his own career and the history of the organization that is doing its part in helping young fellows to rise, ought to be able to write a sermon on the dignity of labor.

Every mother's son of that class worked for a living.

And studied nights and noon hours and in early morning and on holidays, and still maintained his efficiency in the occupation that gave him his daily bread.

Think of it! There isn't a profession or place in this land that is closed to the man who is honest and clean and willing to work; who has grit and energy and ambition.

There are dozens of organizations in this glorious country that say to humanity: "You can, if you will. Show us that you are a fighter; that you are willing to put your hands to anything honorable to win, and we'll back you."

And so you find college students waiting on tables, cutting cordwood, driving teams, clerking in stores, doing janitor work—anything in order to get a foothold.

So it is with the young fellows who desire to become lawyers to grace and dignify a profession that lifts its hat to the memory of the rail splitter lawyer, who was a self-made man, if ever one existed. They are working boys, and as they look over the field they see other working boys taking positions at the heads of banks, filling Governors' chairs, pleading weighty cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, taking their seats in Congress, operating railroads, becoming men of affairs, because they were willing to work, and to make the best use of their brains and their opportunities.

This is a land of working boys. Follow the career of the most famous men that America knows, and in almost every instance you will find the beginning in some humble occupation, where the cheap restaurant was patronized, where the fine clothes were not purchased, where the expensive habits were not encouraged.

Ah! that path to preferment is paved with self-denial, and it is good for the growing man; it makes for real manhood and it spells appreciation.

Success doesn't come at a bound in any profession. It would have little value if it could be achieved for the asking. The young lawyers who graduated Tuesday night have yet to endure hardship and humiliation; to be laughed at for mistakes.

We have in mind a famous Ohio lawyer, who, on his maiden appearance before a jury, moved his lower jaw like an automaton, but could force no sound to pass his lips. For the time being he was dumb, and he fell into his seat with tears of rage and disappointment on his cheeks. He tried again.

Another Ohio lawyer made a speech of mixed metaphors, in which he referred to "the mustard seed of liberty which the Pilgrim Fathers planted on Plymouth Rock," and for years the title "Mustard Seed" was attached to him.

And he endured it and kept on trying, and his troubles could be multiplied by millions, and then but faintly convey the idea of the thorns that beset the men who would be somebody.

God bless the workers; the fellows with courage planted deep in their breasts, the winners who earn every inch of their progress. They are typical of America. They are, by their very lives, destroyers of accursed class distinctions, and they prove that thing that America must never forget—THE DIGNITY, THE HONOR, OF TOIL.—Cincinnati Post.

BAND WAGON MEN.

They Are So Numerous That Parker's Nomination is Predicted on Second Ballot.

CONSERVATIVE FORCES CONTROL.

It is Thought They Will Select the Nominee's Running Mate and Dominate the Platform.

The Opposition is Now Confessedly in the Minority and Seemingly Too Unorganized to Present a Fighting Front.

St. Louis, July 6.—On the eve of the democratic national convention, in which the struggle for the nomination for president has been a free contest, the prospect is that Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, candidate of the conservative forces, will win handily, the radical field coming in a poor second.

Not only does it appear that the control of the nomination for first place on the ticket will be in the hands of those democrats who were in the minority in 1896 and in 1900, but that they will select the nominee's running mate and dominate the platform on which the race will be made.

In defiance of such handicaps as were created by the ambitious friends of Gorman, Cleveland, Gray, Olney, McClellan and favorite sons who had followings that divided the conservative columns, this element which advanced the claims of democratic rehabilitation struggled against the combined opposition of Bryan, representing the ruling democratic force in the last two presidential contests and the personal campaign conducted by William Randolph Hearst.

Parker Forces Gain Accessions.

Throughout the week the Parker forces received material accessions, one candidate after another who threatened to sap the strength of the conservatives being eliminated, until the opposition is now confessedly in the minority and seemingly too unorganized to present a fighting front. The band wagon seats are in such demand that a nomination is confidently predicted on the second ballot and the surprise would be small if the first was decisive.

Though the result of the contest for the presidential nomination seems to be as good as settled, that spirit which moves factions to war against each other has not been so far removed that the convention will be lacking in enthusiasm or interest. The changed positions of those who are in power now and those who controlled four and eight years ago is attracting wide attention from delegates and persons who are assembled as spectators.

FAVORITE SON CAMPAIGN.

Tammany Still Pursues Its Fight in Attempting to Foster It.

William J. Bryan was believed to be with Hearst before the contest opened here, and after Parker's strength was shown he suggested that the Pennsylvania delegation should put former Gov. Pattison in nomination, but that failing to find favor he proposed Judson Harmon, of Ohio. The Ohio delegation, though loyal to Harmon, looked upon the plan with some suspicion and this idea fell upon barren soil.

Tammany pursued its fight in attempting to foster the favorite son campaign and Tuesday night were claiming 400 votes pledged against Parker. This number is more than the one-third which would prevent a nomination. The Parker forces displayed no alarm at the report that votes were uniting in opposition to the New York candidate. Mr. Bryan assumed that Mr. Parker had made no substantial gains and that the opposition was becoming better crystallized.

Able to Dictate Terms.

There are many prominent politicians participating in the convention who were compelled to submit to the will of Mr. Bryan in the last two conventions who are taking unaffected satisfaction in the fact that to-day they are able to dictate terms. David B. Hill, of New York; Ben F. Cable and John P. Hopkins, of Illinois; former Senator Smith, of New Jersey; Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Bourke Cockran, of New York, are among these. On the other hand, there are many persons taking minor parts in the proceedings for no other reason than that they held too much power in 1896 and 1900. Many of those who stood by Bryan then are not with him now. Some have returned to the conservative and others are watching in silence the working out of the party program.

MAKING OF THE PLATFORM.

It Will Be One of the Most Interesting of the Contests.

The making of the party platform will be one of the most interesting of the contests. It is certain that many persons disappointed in their inability to exercise their share of authority in ticket-making will take up the platform discussion and advance ideas as widely diverging as those presented in the dozens of state convention platforms offered for the consideration of the national convention. The New York delegation is active in the platform question and the Bryan forces are equally alert. While it is unlikely any effort will be made to reaffirm the

Kansas City and Chicago money planks, it is deemed improbable that an attempt will be made to declare for the gold standard. Therefore both factions have their ideas as to what the harmonizing plank should be.

But Little Platform Talk.

Around the hotel lobbies there is little platform talk, yet the leaders have never ceased to give it their attention. But it is the spectacular that the masses like. The making of presidential candidates is their role, while platforms are left to the men of letters. Likewise the nomination for vice president has not been taken up seriously. It has been talked in the lobbies but no expression has been received from the real leaders and until some indication comes from that quarter the talk will not center for long on any possibility. It appears to make no difference to the hotel lobby ticket-maker that many of the persons suggested have eliminated themselves from discussion.

THE OHIO DELEGATION.

John R. McLean Selected as National Committeeman.

St. Louis, July 6.—At a caucus lasting several hours, the Ohio delegation Tuesday night adopted a resolution declaring the delegates should vote their voluntary preferences for candidates for president. A majority expressed themselves for Judge Parker, and since Ohio is under the unit rule this action is believed to presage the action of the delegation in the convention. It was agreed, however, that the action of Tuesday night's meeting should not be binding. It is understood Judson Harmon's name was withdrawn at his request, telegraphed to a close friend on the delegation.

John R. McLean was elected national committeeman, Tom Johnson alone opposing the motion that the election be made unanimous. W. D. Yaple was elected member of the credentials committee and John A. McMahon was elected over Tom Johnson as member of the resolutions committee.

Considerable feeling was manifested in the delegation at the action of the Parker men in withdrawing the name of Judson Harmon. It was claimed that earlier in the day 40 out of 46 of the delegates had been pledged to vote for Harmon for the presidency, and Hearst and McClellan men and all the factions opposed to Parker were urged to concentrate on Ohio's favorite son.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Thos. W. E. Watson For President and Thos. H. Tibbles For Vice President.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Thomas W. E. Watson, of Georgia, for president and Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, for vice president was the ticket nominated by acclamation Tuesday by the populist national convention. The names of William V. Allen, of Nebraska, and of Samuel W. Williams, of Indiana, were placed before the convention for president, but before the list of states had been completed in the roll call their names were withdrawn, and Watson was nominated by acclamation.

Former Senator Allen made good his word that he would not enter into any scramble for the nomination, and while the nominations were making he twice instructed the chairman of the Nebraska delegation to say that his name must not go before the convention. But, in the face of this, Allen received more than 400 votes, and many believe he would have been nominated had he given his consent to be a candidate.

Williams, of Indiana, who worked harder for the nomination, and who made more claims than any one else, made a poor showing, and, when his own state was called, 11 of the 24 delegates refused to support him, voting for Allen. He soon withdrew in favor of Watson and moved to make the nomination of Watson unanimous.

There were five nominations for vice president, Thomas H. Tibbles, Nebraska; Theo. B. Rynder, Pennsylvania; R. L. Wenner, Colorado; George F. Washburn, Massachusetts, and Samuel W. Williams, Indiana. The two latter declined and Tibbles received nearly all the votes on the first ballot and was nominated by acclamation.

A. J. Mallett, of Texas, was chosen permanent chairman. The committee on credentials wrangled many hours on the question as to whether one man should be permitted to cast the vote of an entire state, when a state had only one delegate in the convention, and being unable to agree, it was referred to the convention where it was wrestled with until past the noon hour. The delegates favoring a full vote carried the day.

The platform adopted is a reaffirmation of the Omaha platform of 1902. It was adopted as reported by the committee.

After the convention adjourned a meeting of the national committee was held and James H. Ferris, of Joliet, Ill., was elected chairman and Charles Q. DeFrance, of Lincoln, Neb., secretary.

The committee also appointed members of the national committee for those states that were not represented at the convention as follows: Kentucky, Jo A. Parker, A. H. Cardin and Joe O. Bradburn, New Jersey, J. A. Edgerton, Michigan, Mrs. Marian Todd, James E. MacBride, E. J. Payne, Massachusetts, George F. Washburn, E. Gerry Brown, P. P. Field, New Hampshire, D. B. Currier, Maine, L. W. Smith.

Charlotte, N. C., Goes Dry.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6.—By a majority of over 400 votes Charlotte Tuesday went dry. Three questions were submitted.

\$50,000.00

CASH GIVEN AWAY to Users of

LION COFFEE

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

How Would You Like a Check Like This?

We Have Awarded \$20,000.00

Cash to Lion Coffee users in our Great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it, you will be suited and convinced there is no other such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a benefit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.)

TOLEDO, OHIO.

FOOD FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The more natural diet is more palatable, invigorating and strengthening to body and mind—right to the contrary with unnatural, improperly prepared food, which stunts the growth, dwarfs the mind, causes a lack of will power and steadiness of nerve. No doubt that fifty per cent of the failures in life can be traced to improper diet when young.

DR. PRICE'S
WHEAT FLAKE CELERY
FOOD

is a natural food, and is healthy for growing children. Let the children try it, and note after continued use the mental and physical vigor it imparts.

Palatable—Nutritious—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat

My signature on every package.

Dr. V. C. Price

Dr. Price, the creator of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

Prepared by PRICE CEREAL FOOD CO., Food Mills, BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Main Offices, CHICAGO.

The Special build of

"Tennessee" Wagons

make them the most desirable of any wagons on the market.

2½ in. running gear, \$42.50 cash.

3 in. running gear, \$45.00 cash.

Sold by

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Depot Street, Berea, Ky.

C. M. Mullins, B. F. Goforth.

The New Grocers.

We have an entirely New Stock of Groceries which is a guarantee of the FRESHNESS of our goods.

... Our Line is Complete. ...

Try our fine Breakfast Bacon.
D. M. Ferry's Seeds grow.
We sell them.
Good Coal Oil 13c. per gallon.

Goods delivered at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Phone 70.

Mullins & Goforth,

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NICE COUNTRY HAMS.—Harber & Hugueley, Richmond, Ky.

SALESMEN to call on merchants. Best side-line out. Address W. B. Harris, Big Hill, Ky. 7-74

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MOWING MACHINE CHEAP—M. K. Pasco.

TWO STOVES—air-tight heater and wickless blue-flame oil cooker; sewing machine; washing machine, etc., etc. Inquire at Printing Office.

FARM OF 72 A.—fine land, 2½ miles west of Berea. Good 8-room dwelling; good barn and outbuilding; good orchard, good water. Price and terms right. Call on or write J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

48 BUILDING LOTS in Berea belonging to the John G. Fee estate. Special inducements to purchaser of entire tract. J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

Scholarship Contest page 6.

The Citizen

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JAMES M. RAGER,
Editor and Publisher.

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Select Grocer and Caterer,
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Fruits and vegetables
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Pianos and Organs.

Instruments repaired and tuned.
Drop me a card and I will call
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Red White & Blue Store

For closing out Bargains
in Shoes and Clothing. A
nice line of Groceries always
fresh at the right price.
We deliver from 10 a. m.
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GROCERIES, CANDIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES and STATIONERY.

Lunch counter.
Agent for Langdon Bread.
Your patronage is solicited.

T. R. PETTUS,

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Miller House

Newly fitted up. Meals and
Board and Lodging at popular
prices. Next door to Joe's.

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Main St. Richmond, Ky.

Williams is better prepared

than ever to do your WATCH
CLOCK, GUN and GENERAL
REPAIRING promptly. Clean-
ing and Pressing a specialty.
Work guaranteed.

W. A. Williams,

Main Street Berea, Ky.

Vacations Are a Necessity of Present Conditions

By BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS.



THESE days of school and college commencements bring forcibly before us the truth that human life is a school. For intellectual, social, moral, business and spiritual ends this school exists. Nothing in its teachers, instructions, means or methods can be valueless or purposeless. A power above ourselves has placed us in school even as we send our children to school by a power beyond themselves.

That power very largely determines for us the agencies and instruments of instruction as we determine those of our children. Where and how we were born and what the nature of our environment in which our life was first unfolded was not ours to settle. But we were at school. The very air we breathed, the changes of the atmosphere and a thousand other things connected with nature and man have been shaping our lives. But organism and environment have thus been potent factors. Environment may be credited with nine-tenths of our education and heredity with a scant one-tenth. A change in environment has changed a carnivorous bird into a granivorous one and the latter into the former.

As in school there must be moments of play, so must there be in the school of life. Vacations are needed in the one, so are they also in the other, Russell Sage to the contrary notwithstanding. One Sage is enough to a million of ordinary men. Too many of us older children do not know the meaning of relaxation in our restless weariness and the unrelenting, joylessness of our consuming, strenuous American life.

A wise physician of our city placed his daughter in one of our best public schools and solemnly forbade the teachers from imposing any lessons which should require more than one hour's study at home. And now in full bloom and beauty and healthful vigor she is able to assume the duties of responsible womanhood. Every teacher should be placed under bonds to do likewise.

The school of life is crowded with hard lessons. Trials, sorrows, disappointments, bereavements come. But the divine Providence which has permitted them will help us solve them. The great Teacher, with His heart filled with sympathy and love, never gets out of patience with us. If he cannot give us the meaning of them here he will make good his promise to each of us, "What thou knowest not now thou shalt know hereafter."

Strength of Love

By REV. W. J. MCKITTRICK,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis.

The roots of love are buried in unselfishness. Nobody can love anybody or anything until he gets out of himself. Any other conception of the contents of this immense world is a degradation, and a shaving down of its divine meaning. Melodrama in life and in literature has strung along its rows of gew-gaws and balls of red fire, and tinsel it with spangles of flashing little starts that have no legitimate place in its neighborhood.

The two things from which it is remotest at the foundation are often foolishly poured into it on the surface, and they are passion and self-interest. Love is unacquainted with either of them. Both of them are centered in and draw their nourishment from that region of our human nature that knows least and cares least about the divine altruisms of grace.

Passion is a moral sickness. When it is weak it is the weakness of a baby. When it is strong it is the strength of the devil. It never rises to any supernatural altitude. It creeps and crawls along the lower levels of our personality and feeds itself on the hot breaths of the desert, or the malarial poisons of the swamp.

Passion burns us and greed dries us because neither of them stretches its roots down to the depths where the waters of life are. In the attempt to drive our lives into peace we break them into pieces. When love comes there is a new horizon and a new flush of color, and the light that never was on sea or land. We die and we rise again. Old things pass away before the expulsive power of a new affection under the blessedly destructive breath of a new spirit.

Then we get hold of the key of life. Then we are strong. Then we see its glory glowing around us, and we hear the choirs of another Heaven chanting their great Te Deum over our souls.

Love is stronger than death, because it is stronger than life.

Vanity is sensitive. It cries before it is hurt.

Pride is always ready for a clash, and foams and tosses in a cataract of unloosened greed.

Envy runs into vice and crime at a gallop.

What is it that makes a man stand as still as a rock and let storm after storm of freezing hail pour into his bosom without bringing a curse to his lips, and without sending despair into his soul? What will enable him to endure uncomplainingly the woes of isolation, where there is no comradeship for him save the roar of the storm? What is it that will make him dumb with the dumbness of a red Indian at the stake when calumnies are piling their fagots about his feet? It is love, the love that suffers long, that can live on a crumb of hope, that can live and grow without hope at all, that keeps a woman clinging to her son when she sees him careening down toward hell, that ties a child to a father when that father is beating it with blows, and staggering into a drunkard's grave, the love that is mightier than anything that is born of man, because it is born of God, and is clothed, and shielded and armored with the all-prevailing, all-conquering power of God.

Achieving Freedom

By DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS,
President Armour Institute, Chicago.

There was never a more interesting falsehood than "All men are created free and equal." The Declaration of Independence was the work of an hour of intense excitement, and on every national anniversary this phrase is misquoted because when it is taken from its context it is false.

Freedom is something to be won. Men are not born free. Every power into whose control a man comes is a conquered freedom. There are no equals in this universe of God's. God is no socialist.

The problem of problems is to get a humanity that is energetic and militant—that is restful. The world needs men who can observe the approach of tremendous coming events as the engineer does the engine and still remain placid in the face of this force. Get the utmost efficiency into life with the least waste just as in the principles of physics. Put your methods into life so as to make the engine of life go ahead accurately and with power. The young man of today has an errand unto the world and must make himself a captain.

THE SUNDAY BIBLE SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series
for July 10, 1904—"Jereboam's Idolatry."

(Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.)

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LESSON TEXT.

(1 Kings 12:25-33; Memory Verses, 28-30.)

25. Then Jeroboam built Shechem in Mount Ephraim, and dwelt therein; and went out from thence, and built Peniel.

26. And Jeroboam said in his heart: Now shall the kingdom return to the house of David:

27. If this people go up to do sacrifice in the house of the Lord at Jerusalem, then shall the heart of this people turn again unto their lord, even unto Rehoboam, king of Judah, and they shall kill me, and go again to Rehoboam king of Judah.

28. Whereupon the king took counsel, and made two calves of gold, and said unto them: It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem; behold thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.

29. And he set the one in Beth-el and the other put he in Dan.

30. And this thing became a sin; for the people went to worship before the one, even unto Dan.

31. And he made an house of high places, and made priests of the lowest of the people, which were not of the sons of Levi.

32. And Jeroboam ordained a feast in the eighth month, on the fifteenth day of the month, like unto the feast that is in Judah, and he offered upon the altar. So did he in Beth-el, sacrificing unto the calves that he had made; and he placed in Beth-el the priests of the high places which he had made.

33. So he offered upon the altar which he had made in Beth-el the fifteenth day of the eighth month, even in the month which he had devised of his own heart; and ordained a feast unto the children of Israel; and he offered upon the altar, and burnt incense.

THE LESSON includes besides the lesson text the thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of 1 Kings, wherein are recorded God's warning and retribution upon Jeroboam. The fulfillment of the prophecy of the prophet of Judah against the altar at Beth-el, and that of Ahijah the prophet against Jeroboam and his family, recorded in 2 Kings 23:15-16 and 1 Kings 15:29-30, should be read.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Keep yourselves from idols."—1 John 15:21.

TIME.—Common Chronology, 955 B. C.

PLACES.—Jeroboam's capital, a first Shechem, and later Tirzah, among the hills a few miles north of Shechem; and Beth-el, and Dan, where the two golden calves were placed.

Events in Israel During Jeroboam's Reign.

Prophecy against altar at Beth-el.—1 Kings 12.

Ahijah's prophecy against Jeroboam and Jeroboam's house.—1 Kings 14:1-20.

Defeat of Jeroboam by Ahijah, king of Judah.—2 Chron. 12.

Events in Judah During Jeroboam's Reign.

Death of Rehoboam, in about the eighteenth year of Jeroboam's reign.—1 Kings 14:31.

Ahijah (called Ahijah in parallel passages in 2 Chronicles), son of Rehoboam, made king.—1 Kings 14:1-7.

Death of Ahijah in twentieth year of Jeroboam's reign and beginning of reign of good King Asa.—1 Kings 15:8.

Comparing Scripture with Scripture.

"Jeroboam said in his heart."—Compare words in verse 33. Instead of taking counsel of God he searched in his own heart for the solution of problems of his kingdom.

"Now shall the kingdom return to the house of David."—Compare prophecy of Ahijah in 1 Kings 11:31, 38. Had Jeroboam believed God's word from what sin would he have been kept and what punishment he would have been spared. Jeroboam acted on expediency, but expediency is worse than folly if it be at the sacrifice of righteousness and truth. "He who trusts in his own heart and takes his own way, is a fool. To run before God is to sink knee-deep into the swamp. We must make all things after the pattern shown us on the mount, and take our time from God's almanac. What a contrast to the course of Jeroboam was that of the Son of Man! He would do nothing of Himself. His eye was always on His Father's dial plate, and thus He knew when His time was not yet fulfilled. He was always consulting the movement of His Father's will, and did only those things which He saw His Father doing. Similarly make God's will and way thy pole-star. Oh, to be able to say with our blessed Lord: 'I seek not mine own will, but the will of Him that sent Me!'"—Meyer.

Jeroboam's Three-Fold Iniquity.

"Made two calves of gold."—Idolatry.

"Made priests of the lowest of the people."—Sacerilege.

"Ordained a feast."—Godless Presumption.

Idolatry.—Jeroboam broke the second of the ten commandments and paved the way for the breaking of the first and third, under later kings, notably Ahab. In this day we need to remember that covetousness is idolatry (Col. 3:5), that idolatry is one of the works of the flesh or the natural man (Gal. 5:20), and that we must flee from idolatry if we would escape this sin (1 Cor. 10:14, and 1 John 5:21).

Sacerilege.—The Levites had been set apart by God for the priestly office (Num. 3:10, 12), and for Jeroboam to assign to the sacred function those from among "the lowest of the people" was a great and awful sin.

Godless Presumption.—Jeroboam changed the feast of Tabernacles from the fifteenth of the seventh to the fifteenth of the eighth month. God's appointments cannot be lightly set aside.—See Mk. 7:13.

Seed Thoughts.

Unbelief lay at the root of Jeroboam's mistakes, and it lies at the root of all sin.

Jeroboam's scheme of worship was off "he devised in his own heart," and the very same thing may be said of many of the modern schemes of worship.

"God is a Spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in Spirit and in truth."

Jeroboam sought self-glory rather than God's glory.

A ministry purely man-appointed will never prove anything but an abomination in the sight of God.



GAME THE BURRS PLAYED.

How the Children of a Drinking Father Compassed His Reformation.

"Say, Phoebe, is it a game, honest?" Rob asked the question, but as he spoke five pairs of eager eyes looked into the face of the older sister.

"Yes, it's a really, truly game, and if you'll all sit down, I'll tell you 'bout it."

Obviously the five small Burrs crowded on the steps, for well they knew that a game out of Phoebe's head was worth hearing.

"Now, listen! Pa's to play it with us every night when the factory lets out," Phoebe explained, "and pa's to be the president, and we're to be his bodyguard. Now, 'course you're too little to understand all at once, but the president, he has some men—sort of police like—who all the time stick close beside him when he goes out walkin' and I guess when he comes home from work at night, 'cause you see there's wicked folks all the time trying to hurt him."

"Say!" It was Rob's eager voice in hoarse whisper. "Say, is there fellers a-tryin' to hurt our papa?"

"Yes, Rob," answered Phoebe, "ly. 'I'm awfully 'fraid there is just that.' The boy's grimy hands clenched, as he cried: 'Jest let me catch 'em at it, an' I'll show 'em.'"

"It wouldn't do a bit of good, Robby," said his wiser sister. "You're too little, and they're too big, and then it ain't always men. It's just places, too."

The children's eyes grew large with amazement. "Yes, it's beer and whisky places what's trying to catch

him and make him spend all the money he earns for stuff that'll make him cross and wicked, and by an' by, ma says, it'll kill him. Now, I guess we love our pa as much as the government loves the president, and we six'll just play we're his bodyguard, and, mind you, you must make pa think it's all a game, or mebbe he won't play, and there's just five saloons 'twixt here and the factory that we must always set him past, surely."

At the ringing of the six o'clock bell that evening a bright-faced group of children stood at the factory entrance waiting for William Burr.

"Hello, pa, it's a new game we're playin', and you're the president," was Bess' merry greeting. "We've got the carriage for you to ride," chirped Rob, "but seeing as you're Mr. Rooster, we guess you'd rather walk."

Many a fellow workman of Burr's glanced enviously at the children, and one said to another: "Blest if I'd go wrong with liquor if I was father of them."

Happily and successfully the little Burrs played their game for many weeks, and Mamma Burr's eyes grew bright from smiling, and Papa Burr walked erect as became the father of such children, writes Julia F. Deane, in Union Signal.

Early in January the measles broke out in the neighborhood, and all the little Burrs, except frail Nannie, were sick in bed. For the first five nights that the children could not meet their father Mamma Burr watched the clock anxiously as the supper hour approached, and for five nights Papa Burr, with steady step, walked in promptly at half-past six. Then for three other nights the supper stood upon the table until it was cold, and Mamma Burr's heart grew sick with waiting, and little Nannie listened until midnight for the loved footstep, for Papa Burr had somehow failed to "play the game alone."

"It's all 'cause there wasn't no bodyguard," thought Nannie, sleepily. "I wonder if I could play it all alone in the dark, jess by myself. Ay! but I'm awfully 'fraid 'thout Phoebe along. But if the wicked folks should get him—I guess I better," and she fell asleep.

It was after nine by the big clock in Tim Delaney's saloon the next night, when the shouting, noisy, drinking company of men were interrupted by a messenger. "Say! Is Bill Burr here? If he is, and there's any father left in him, he'd better stir himself. His Nannie's lost since six to-night."

Through the long hours of a cold, stormy night Papa Burr, now thoroughly sobered, searched for the child. Not until after 11 o'clock did they find her crouched in the dark entrance way of a great building, which she had mistaken for the factory. As the father laid the precious burden in

him and made him spend all the money he earns for stuff that'll make him cross and wicked, and by an' by, ma says, it'll kill him. Now, I guess we love our pa as much as the government loves the president, and we six'll just play we're his bodyguard, and, mind you, you must make pa think it's all a game, or mebbe he won't play, and there's just five saloons 'twixt here and the factory that we must always set him past, surely."

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Mamma Burr's arms, the child murmured, restlessly: "O, Phoebe, I tried to play it all alone, but pa he never came, and 'twas awful cold and dark, but I tried—I—" and the weary little voice trailed off into a sigh of exhaustion.

"Wife," Papa Burr's voice trembled, "if the God that guarded our Nannie will help me—and I know He will—we'll play this game another way after to-night, and these blessed children shall have a father who'll protect every hair of their precious heads from harm, instead of them having to take care of him."

A LEGEND.

It Illustrates in a Striking Way the Facts Regarding the Liquor Curse.

There is an old legend of a man who sold his soul to Satan. The conditions were: For a certain number of years this man was to have all his desires gratified, at the expiration of which his soul was to be forfeited.

When the time agreed upon had expired, this man was unwilling to fulfill his part of the contract, and asked Satan upon what terms he could be released. The reply was:

"If you will curse your God I will release you."

"No," said the man, "I cannot curse the Being whose nature is love. Give me something less fearfully wicked."

"Then kill your father," replied Satan, "and you go free."

"No," answered the man, "that is too horrible to think of. I will not commit so great a crime. Are there no other conditions?"

"One more," replied the tempter. "You must get drunk."

"That is a very easy thing to do," the man answered, "and I accept your proposition. I cannot kill my father, I will not curse my God, but I can get drunk, and when I become sober all will be well."

Accordingly he got drunk, and when in this condition he happened to meet his father, who upbraided him, which so excited the ire of the drunken and half-crazed man, that he slew his father, cursed his God, then fell down dead, and Satan had him without fail.

Only a legend, this particular case, but how true to the facts regarding the liquor curse.—National Advocate.

SOME STATISTICS.

Figures Which Reveal the Enormity of the Drink Evil in England.

In the year 1903 there was poured down the throats of the public in Great Britain \$848,937,908 worth of alcoholic drinks. Nearly \$849,000,000.

The money spent for liquor in Great Britain would have supported during the year 1,658,000 families, allowing \$500 to each family.

It would have given \$100 each to 8,490,000 boys and girls for the purpose of education.

It would have built 8,490 hospitals at \$100,000 each.

The things that might have been done with \$849,000,000 would make a list of indefinite length, but the fact remains that the vast sum went trickling down 42,000,000 or more throats to tickle the palates of the British people. If the harm which it did could be tabulated the statistics would be even more astounding than the financial figures quoted.

A Chicago paper, commenting on these figures, says:

"It is from such facts as these occasionally coming before us, that we gain fitting impressions of the tremendous folly of the drink habit. With \$849,000,000 diverted to legitimate channels of trade and to family necessities, poverty would be well-nigh abolished in civilized countries, and the moral and physical standards would be revolutionized."

—Union Signal.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Only brainless men can drink without suffering mental injury.—National Advocate.

Intoxicated persons will no longer be permitted to ride on the state railways of Denmark.

The minister of inland revenue has refused to permit cigarette slot machines in Canada.

Some say that, though moderate drinkers, they are loyal followers of the Saviour of mankind. Can this be true if they continue to drink that which ruins many thousands of those for whom He died?—National Advocate.

Out of the 2,391 rural communities of Sweden, less than 150 are left to the spirit shops. In Norway every rural district save 15 has driven them out, while the traffic remains in only about one-half of the 59 towns and cities.

By a decree of divorce granted recently to Mrs. Daisy Hayes, of Kansas City, Mo., James A. Hayes, the defendant, is restrained from visiting their two children within 48 hours after he has taken a drink of liquor or beer. A law to this effect duly enforced in many cases would be a strong factor in favor of temperance.

The finding of a 15-year old boy unconscious from the effects of liquor it is said has caused a new crusade to be inaugurated in Chicago. Hereafter a saloon keeper found selling liquor to any minor will lose his license in addition to being prosecuted in the courts.

Drunken Soldiers.

In addition to 61 old soldiers who were placed in the Danville (Ill.) city prison one night in January, following pay day at the soldiers' home, 150 were picked up on the streets in various stages of intoxication and sent home on the cars, one officer alone so assisting 47. This is said to break all previous records in Danville debauchery.—American Issue.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Texas Man Has Invented a Gas-Making Machine That Kills Parasites "on Sight."

When the plants in the little garden patch in the house garden begin to show the destroying effects of insects and worms, the gardener usually takes an old tomato can and a stick and gathers his first crop, which he proceeds to destroy forthwith. Only as he continues to harvest these preliminary pestiferous growths has he any assurance that he will be able to gather things good to eat later in the season. But the garden is comparatively small, and little time is required to keep the bugs and worms in check. It is only when the farmer begins his battle with the inhabitants of a potato patch covering acres of



NOXIOUS GAS KILLS PESTS

ground that he comes to realize how powerful an enemy he is fighting. The army is so large that he has no choice but to fight it wholesale, instead of dealing with each one of the little pests individually, as in the garden. The common method of work is to apply paris green, hellebore or some other poison which can be mixed in liquid form and sprinkled on the plants. It is well known that many bugs escape this poison and continue to live and breed even when the plants are dosed several times during the season. It is to be hoped that the new apparatus which we show in the illustration will prove more effective and subject the bugs to a treatment which it will be impossible for them to withstand. In this machine there is a gas-producing apparatus, designed to generate a large quantity of noxious fumes. These gas is stored in the reservoir on the carriage, and the latter is then driven over the field lengthwise of the rows of plants. It will be seen that the semi-circular shape of the reservoir enables them to nearly inclose the plant growths for a considerable space of time while the carriage is being drawn along. The gas in storage is poured from the front of the hooded portion, and surrounds the plant completely for a period long enough to kill all insects which are harbored therein.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

REAL HOME OF BLUEGRASS.

It Was First Discovered in Indiana and Kentucky Got It from the Hoosier State.

"I notice by the papers that somebody in the southern part of the state wants to know where bluegrass first started," said Prof. John Collett, former state geologist. "A great many people contend that it was first found in Kentucky, but this is not so. Bluegrass is a native of the Wabash valley, in Indiana. It was found by William Henry Harrison's troops during that solemn march to Tippecanoe in 1811. Harrison gathered a small army at Ohio Falls and started north. At Vincennes the gallant heroes realized that they could not go 200 miles up the Wabash without feed for their horses. Gen. Harrison had two crates of corn at Terre Haute, and persuaded the men to go on. As they came on with hungry horses and scant feed they found the ground covered with bluegrass.

"Six miles west of Newport, on the Collett farm, was found a bountiful supply of bluegrass. Some places in the bottom it was growing three feet high, and such feed had never been heard of by the Kentucky soldier. At State Line City more bluegrass was found, and from there to Tippecanoe the whole line of march was covered with bluegrass.

"The seed was carried back to Kentucky and sown there, but they could not make it thrive alone in the warm soil, and it had to be sown with oats and rye. Mr. Sandusky, the father of the present family of that name, told me in an early day that no bluegrass grew in Kentucky until after it was imported from Indiana. Tom Downing, of Terre Haute, was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and once went to visit him at his home near Ashland, Ky. After seeing the fine farm well set in bluegrass, Downing suggested that Mr. Clay let him have some of the seed to take back to Indiana.

"Tom, don't make a fool of yourself," said Clay, "the grandeur of Kentucky bluegrass is growing around your house and in the fence corners of your fields. We got the seed from Terre Haute and the middle Wabash and after a hard struggle got it to grow here in its present luxuriantness."—Indianapolis Journal.

TWO STRAWBERRY PESTS.

They Are Called False-Worm and Leaf Roller and Are Very Hard to Exterminate.

The Missouri station last year conducted some very interesting experiments and investigations in the destruction of the two worst strawberry pests in this country, the false-worm and the leaf-roller. The first is found to have but one brood which hatches from the time the first blossoms appear till the berries are ripe. These can easily be held in check by dusting or spraying about the beginning and middle of this time. For the home patch or home market, it is best to dust the patch with pure, fresh pyrethrum, which can be done at any time, as it is absolutely harmless. This is, however, the most expensive and least effective of all the known remedies. For commercial growers, the best method is to use fresh powdered white hellebore in the proportion of one pound to every three gallons of water. This should be sprayed on before the berries are a third ripe, so that the rains and dews will have abundant time to dissipate any possible harmful effects from it.

The leaf-roller probably has only two broods in the north, but in southern Missouri it has three. This pest has so many ways of protecting itself that no kind of sprays or ordinary remedy does any good. Fortunately, however, fire doesn't hurt the plants any and does dispose of them very effectively. The plants should be mowed, dried, raked up on the rows and if necessary assisted by the addition of dry straw and the whole burned when the wind is in the right direction. In the south this should be done either in the middle of July, to catch the second brood, or in the middle of September, to catch the third. The plants will at once put forth a set of fresh green leaves free from pests of all kinds; the next year's crop will generally be remarkably successful.

PLANT LICE IN ORCHARDS.

They Are Exceedingly Hard to Kill and Ordinary Sprays Have Little Effect on Them.

Although plant lice probably often occur in orchards, they are very seldom found in such numbers as to be really troublesome or destructive. A noted exception was the past season in New York state, probably on account of the unusual weather conditions, which seem to have prevented the usual development of their natural enemies, the lady beetles. There are three kinds of plant lice that may occur on apple trees, namely, Fitch's apple aphid, the Rosy apple aphid and the Apple Leaf aphid. The last is the only one that lives on the apple all the year round and is doubtless responsible for the remarkable amount of damage done in western New York during the past season.

As these insects feed somewhat after the manner of a mosquito, by sucking up the internal juices of the plant through a long threadlike bill, therefore the ordinary poison sprays, such as Bordeaux mixture or paris green, have little or no effect on them. They should rather be smothered and drowned in emulsions of kerosene, whale oil soap or tobacco. A spraying of this kind should be extremely thorough, as the insects are not killed unless hit with the spray, and they reproduce very rapidly indeed.

VERY CHEAP STEPLADDER.

Convenient in the House During Cleaning Time and Out of Doors All the Time.

The illustration shows a cheap, handy stepladder. It need cost but very little. It is just five feet high, and is most convenient in the house during cleaning time, and out of doors at all times. During the fruit-picking season it is almost indispensable. The ladder proper is made of one by six boards, with the steps of the same material. The two opposite legs are two by two, properly braced. The board on the top should be of good inch boards with at least two cleats underneath. — Orange Judd Farmer.

New Lime and Oil Spray.
A Delaware fruit grower, William Dickson, has worked out a new formula for the destruction of the San Jose scale. He calls it lime oil. This new combination will doubtless be responsible for many changes in the use of both crude petroleum or refined oil. Mr. Dickson slacks ten pounds of stone lime with five gallons of refined kerosene oil, after which he adds 25 gallons of water; this gives him a 20 per cent. oil solution. It can be applied almost as easily as pure kerosene, does not injure the foliage and will kill the scale. It is much less trouble to make than the kerosene emulsion and more easily applied. — St. Louis Republic.

How to Grow the Currant.
No other small fruit is so often found in the home garden and under so general neglect, and yet that under this condition produces fruit of some value, remarks Prof. Maynard. When well grown in a rich soil and properly pruned the fruit is of large size and is produced in large quantities. It succeeds well under the shade of fruit or ornamental trees, if the soil is made rich. To obtain the largest and best fruit the old wood (that over three years old) is cut away as the large fruit is borne on canes two and three years old.

THE PAST FISCAL YEAR.

Statement in Regard to Receipts and Disbursements.

Pensions Show An Increase of \$4,133,000 and Interest, Payments a Decrease of Over \$4,000,000, as Compared With 1903.

Washington, July 1. — Secretary Shaw Thursday gave out a statement showing the comparison between the estimates which he submitted to congress in his last annual report and the actual receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year, from which it appears that the actual surplus is only about three-fourths of a million less than the estimated surplus when account is taken only of expenditures which were considered in submitting the estimate. In the estimate submitted to congress no account was taken of possible expenditures in securing the right of way for the isthmian canal, nor of the loan of \$4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. The estimate was based also on the then existing laws. These were subsequently modified by the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The secretary calls attention to the fact that the surplus would have been several millions in excess of his estimate but for the reciprocity arrangement with Cuba which reduced the revenues from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

The available cash June 30, 1904, amounts to \$166,965,872, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 1, 1903. These figures show increases and decreases in receipts as follows: Customs, decrease, \$21,823,235; internal revenue, increase, \$2,320,449; miscellaneous, increase, \$1,802,014.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures for the year just ended exceeded those for the year 1903, including the payments on account of the Panama canal purchase and the St. Louis exposition loan by \$67,813,602. The expenditures on account of the war department were \$3,211,897 less than for 1903, and the expenditures on account of the navy were \$20,000,271 greater than for 1903.

Pensions show an increase of \$4,133,000 and interest payments a decrease of over \$4,000,000 as compared with 1903.

Commissioner Yerkes, of the internal revenue bureau, Thursday made the following statement:

The total receipts of the internal revenue bureau for the fiscal year closing Thursday evening will be about \$233,500,000. This shows an excess of collections over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, of some \$3,000,000. The rates of taxation on various articles paying an internal revenue tax being the same this fiscal year as during the year which ended June 30, 1903, and the amount of tax collected being in excess by some three and a half millions of dollars, does not indicate that the business movements of the country and its commercial transactions are decreasing, or that we are suffering from general business depression, as claimed by some.

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.

The Amount of Duties Collected For the Year Was \$170,972,579.

New York, July 1.—A summary of operations at the custom house for the fiscal year ended Thursday shows that the number of entries was 366,893 as compared with 361,568 for the previous fiscal year. The amount of customs duties collected for the year was \$170,972,579, as compared with \$180,970,144 in the previous year. The year 1902-3 was a high record year in volume of customs receipts. The year just ended is second highest.

Wild Texas Bull Creates a Panic.
Peoria, Ill., July 1.—A wild Texas bull escaped from the stock yards in the lower end of the city and dashed through the streets with several stockmen in pursuit. It entered the wholesale drugstore of Colburn, Birks & Co. The clerks, panic-stricken, fled from the building. The animal destroyed considerable property and finally leaped through a window 15 feet from the ground, sustaining injuries which caused death.

Present For Attorney General Knox.
Washington, July 1.—Solicitor General Hoyt, in behalf of the official and clerical force of the department of justice, presented a beautiful library clock to Attorney General Knox, who recently resigned.

Parcel Post Agreement Signed.
Washington, July 1.—Postmaster General Payne and Mr. Takashira, the Japanese minister, Thursday signed a parcel post agreement between the United States and Japan. The agreement will take effect August 1.

Went to Their New Summer Home.
North Sandwich, N. H., July 1.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her children arrived at their new summer home here Thursday night. Mrs. Cleveland said that the date of Mr. Cleveland's arrival was uncertain.

The New Governor of Porto Rico.
San Juan, P. R., July 1.—Judge Beckman Winthrop, new governor of Porto Rico, accompanied by his wife, arrived here Thursday on the steamer Caracas from New York. Large crowds gathered at the dock and palace to meet him.

Charged With Bribing a Witness.
St. Louis, July 1.—Col. Edward Butler, a prominent local politician, came into court Thursday afternoon in answer to a bench warrant charging him with bribing a witness. He was released on a bond of \$10,000.

NECESSARY EXPENDITURES FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term. College. Acad. & Ap. Sch'ee. Model Sch'ol. Lat. Norm. Normal Sch'ols. & Grad.

Incidental	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Free	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hospital Fee	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Book paper	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Estimated	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25

Total school expenses \$9.00 \$9.00 \$9.00 \$9.00

For photo, stenography and other extras are Special Expenses below

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month. Room rent by term.

Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses as follows:

To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit in College Department) \$20.00 Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20 Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.20 Model Schools \$15.20

In winter \$1.80 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be: in College Department \$30.00 Academy and Latin Normal \$29.00 Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$27.00 Model Schools \$25.00

In winter these dollars more for each.

Students paying board and room rent in full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of 10 per cent.

Students duly excused before the end of a term receive back an equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

SPECIAL EXPENSES.

Piano, Vocal or Special Theory (24 lessons, 1 hour, class of three) \$7.00

Organ, Violin, etc. (14 lessons, class of three) \$6.00

Stenography or Typewriting, per term \$6.00

Class work in Harmony \$5.00

Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day, 10 weeks) \$5.00

Use of organ (1 hr. a day) \$2.00

Rent of Music Library, per term \$1.00

Chemical Laboratory, according to material and breakage about \$1.00

Physical and Microscopical Laboratories, per term \$1.00

Experiments in drawing, per term \$1.00

Examination, except on appointed days, 25c

Graduation Fee, with degree, with diploma \$1.00

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure a Patent, write to

CASNOW & CO. TRADE-MARKS

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Berea College

Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years). Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 Weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

WILL C. GAMBLE, Berca, Madison County, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

Whites Station, Ky.

Extraordinary, Unparalleled Extra Special Offer!

To Old and New Subscribers to The Citizen. We are especially anxious that every old subscriber to THE CITIZEN should settle up his arrears and pay his subscription in advance on or before

June 8th, 1904, Berea College Commencement Day.

We are equally anxious to add a large number of new subscribers to our list on and before that date. In order to accomplish our purpose we make the following offer which is the most liberal ever made by any newspaper.

For Every \$1.00 You Pay Us We Will Give \$2.00 Back.

Not in cash to be sure, but in its equivalent. In other words, we credit your subscription account with each \$1.00 paid and give you the same amount in subscriptions to Newspapers and Magazines selected from the following list:

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS		MONTHLY MAGAZINES	
1. New York Tribune Farmer	\$1.00	5. The American Home Monthly	\$.50
2. The Toledo Blade	1.00	6. The American Farmer	.50
3. The St. Louis Star	1.00	7. Vicks Family Magazine	.50
4. The Louisville Herald	1.00	8. Selected by us	.50

No. 1 in this list is the best farm paper published in the world. 20 pages
No. 2 is a splendid family newspaper of national scope. 8 pages
No. 3 is the newspaper that will keep you in touch with the World's Fair and the world at large. 8 pages
No. 4 was formerly the Commercial and is too well known to need comment. 8 pages
No. 5 is a high grade beautifully illustrated family story magazine. 16 pages
No. 6 is an excellent farm journal which also discusses current events in an able manner. 16 pages
No. 7 is the equal of most \$1.00 magazines. 30 pages
No. 8 is—well trust us to choose wisely for you.

To Old Subscribers.
If you send or pay us \$1.00 on your subscription account on or before Commencement Day select \$1.00's worth of subscriptions from the above list; if \$1.50 then select \$1.50's worth; if \$2.00 then \$2.00's worth of subscription, and so on.

To New Subscribers.
One dollar will pay for The Citizen one year and for a year's subscription to a \$1.00 newspaper or to two magazines from our list; \$2.00 will secure The Citizen for two years and two \$1.00 newspapers or a \$1.00 newspaper and two magazines or four magazines, each for one year, and so on.

To Both Old and New Subscribers.
If the newspapers or magazines you want are not on our list ask us about them and we will arrange with you to substitute them. Our special price will surprise you.

First 50 Persons

Answering this advertisement will, in addition to \$2.00 for \$1.00, as above receive an INTERESTING and VALUABLE 125-PAGE BOOK. Be among the first 50 to send in your money and get this good book as an additional token of our interest in you and our good-will toward you.

Remember this offer is good only up to and including Commencement Day, June 8th, 1904, and that the first 50 get an additional premium.

Use Subscription Blank and select your newspapers and magazines by number.

USE THIS BLANK. Cut out, fill in, and mail to day to The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

According to your offer I select from your list the following Number here It is understood that I get a 125-page book in addition if I am among the first 50.

Enclosed find \$..... to apply on my Subscription account. Name Postoffice State the first 50.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Chas. Burdette was in Louisville Monday.

Mrs. Bessie Prather is very ill at Mr. Golden's.

Hezekiah Washburn visited in McKee Sunday.

N. P. Graham spent the Fourth at his home in Virginia.

Dr. P. Cornelius returned Tuesday from the World's Fair.

Will Flanery left Monday for a week's visit in Frankfort.

The annual meeting of the Baptist church occurred Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Gay is teaching the school at Locust Branch.

Mrs. A. E. Thomson is visiting Miss Fox at Narrow Gap.

Anderson Collins lost a finger at the stone quarry a few days ago.

J. C. Kinnard and wife, of Omaha, Neb. are visiting relatives in Berea.

Roger and Cuvier Early, of Lexington, are visiting at Dr. Switzer's.

Ida and Harry Morgan have returned from their visit to Boonesboro.

Mrs. Susie T. White, of Athens, Tenn., is visiting Berea relatives and friends.

Howard Clark left Tuesday for St. Louis, where he will join his brother Francis.

Rev. H. M. Shouse's parents and sister, of Versailles, are visiting at his home.

Mrs. H. B. Hawkins, of Louisville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Witt, of Kingston.

Mrs. Sophia Morgan, of Hamilton, Ohio, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sallie Burns.

Dr. M. E. Jones, the dentist, is again in town, after a ten days' stay in Livingston.

C. B. Lindsley and wife have moved to Clover Bottom cabin on Jackson Street.

Prof. and Mrs. C. A. King went Thursday to Robe's Mountain for a two weeks' outing.

Milton Miller and Chester Erwin spent Sunday and Monday visiting friends in Louisville.

Mrs. L. Whyland, a sister of Tutor C. D. Lewis, is teaching the Todd school northwest of town.

Misses Grace Lester and Editha Speer leave to-day for a six weeks' stay at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mrs. Sara L. Hoag returned Friday from a visit at Humboldt and Pawnee, Neb., and the World's Fair.

Mrs. Tou Velle, of Celina, Ohio, arrived Monday to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Hanson.

Miss Louise Yocum left Wednesday for a two weeks' visit with her cousins and other friends in Cincinnati.

Miss Anna Gross, who has been visiting at the home of S. L. Clark, left Wednesday noon for her home in the East.

Mr. Chas. W. Baldwin, of New York City, was a guest Saturday and Sunday of Miss Susie C. Witt in Kingston.

Miss Mary O. Hall, of Maysville, and Mr. Dan H. Breck, of Richmond, were married June 26, at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. J. W. Stevens tendered a reception Saturday in honor of her nieces, Misses Mary Catherine and Julia White, of Richmond.

THE CITIZEN made an error last week in stating that Miss Emma Haagen would teach school at Locust Branch. She will teach near Wallace.

In attempting to arrest Wesley Woods, a negro from Cartersville, Bert Lunsford was shot and seriously wounded Tuesday night about 8 o'clock near Winkler's store west of town. Woods and Tom Allen, a white man, also from Cartersville, were drunk, and had been making a disturbance near Welch's store. Allen was taken into custody, but Woods resisted arrest and shot the officer. After the shooting he escaped and is still at large. Mr. Lunsford's wound, while serious, is not considered dangerous.

Auction Sale at Coyle's every Saturday.

Are You Sore?

Sore Feet, Sore Muscles, Sore Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, and all inflammations are quickly relieved and cured by the free use of Paracamp, a safe, reliable, home remedy. Guaranteed to do what is claimed for it or money refunded.

What is "TEETHINA"? Well, 'tis this: A tasteless powder that will kiss From baby's brow the fever glow That teething always brings, you know.

"TEETHINA" Overcomes and Counteracts the Effects of Summer's Heat, Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels. Gives rosy cheeks, health and happiness to babies.

Colored Teacher Wanted—Write to John W. Taulbee, County Superintendent, Wolfe County, Daysboro, Ky.

Note From President Frost.

To My Berea Friends:

In starting for a two months' absence for rest, I desire to speak a word of farewell and affection to my fellow workers, fellow citizens and fellow students of the Berea household, and to ask their prayers that I may be strengthened and guided.

In the trials to which we are subjected this year, I have suffered perhaps more than my neighbors have realized. It is my first prayer that Berea College may so bear itself as to keep that Divine favor which has prospered it in the past. I have not been a frequent visitor to your rooms and homes, but my anxieties have been called out for all. The families which have moved to Berea for the education of their children—the white families and the colored families—have my constant sympathy, and no less the families far away who have sent their sons and daughters to us. And I have appreciated the good conduct of our students and the friendship of many citizens.

During the twelve years of my residence in Berea, I have kept in mind the aim declared in my first sermon: "I am here to hasten the time when every child shall be in day-school and in Sunday-school, and when every home shall contain a shelf of books and some instrument of music."

In this cause I have expended all my means and time, and I come to my fiftieth year with very little health or strength left. I greatly desire to live long enough to bring Berea through its present crisis, and to make up to those who suffer in our present persecutions all that they are losing. I greatly desire to bless Kentucky by promoting the virtues whose names are etched on the corner stone of the Industrial Building—Industry, Skill, Brotherhood, Religion. A kind friend has been moved to give me the money for this sea voyage, and I ask the prayers of all the cabin-dwellers of the state that I may return strengthened to labor in their behalf.

Death to Chiggers.

Every one knows who goes camping that Chiggers are annoying and painful. Paracamp not only relieves the chigger bite but kills the chigger. Apply it freely, rub in well. It will give immediate relief; so take a bottle along with you.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Wm. Tosh was in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Bertie Adams went to Cincinnati Monday to work.

Miss Sallie Chrisman, of Cincinnati, is visiting Berea friends.

Dr. G. A. Hubbell is expected to return from St. Louis Saturday.

W. H. Morse will leave in a day or two for his home in Corning, N. Y.

Word has been received from Bluffton, O., that Mrs. W. W. Weaver is much better.

Claude DeBaun returned Thursday from a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Roark, in Lexington.

Miss Editha L. Speer gave a farewell flinch party at the Nichols House Monday night.

Ellis Seale, Harry Kinnard, H. M. Ernst, and the Frost boys are staying at 1348 Aubert Ave. St. Louis.

Vernon Whyland, of Eubanks, Pulaski County, is working on the chapel and will be in school the coming fall.

Walter B. Robe has a good position as engineer and electrician with the Portsmouth Ohio Electric Railroad Co.

Ottie R. McNutt, a student here in 1901, is with a firm of contracting carpenters in New Brighton, Pa. His address is 626 10th. Ave.

Mr. J. A. Gilman, of the engineering firm of R. D. Kimball & Co., of Boston, Mass., is here doing the engineering work on the water works system.

Prof. F. E. Matheny and wife are studying at Chicago University this summer. Mr. Matheny is Superintendent of schools at Casper, Wyo., and recently received an advance in salary of \$300 per year. The Laramie Republican of June 1 gave an account of an address which Prof. Matheny delivered before the student body of the University of Denver on "Heroes in Homespun." The address attracted so much attention that he was asked to repeat it twice afterward before large audiences.

Soldiers Picnic.

The fifth annual picnic under the auspices of Capt. Jas. West post, G. A. R., was held yesterday at the usual place, the grounds of Prof. L. V. Dodge. Veterans of the civil war and widows of such, with their families, began to assemble under the trees at an early hour.

After several hours enjoyable visiting the bountifully laden tables were surrounded by about 60 persons. After dinner the comrades had an exercise in military drill, under command of Lieut. L. C. Duncan. The seats were then arranged in the shade, and Commander M. B. Ramsey called the crowd to order. Mrs. Mary Dodge gave an address of welcome, and Prof. Dodge gave a somewhat extended humorous and patriotic address. Talks of varying lengths, upon army experience and other topics, were given by Comrades Kelly, Pettiford, Gabbert and Crawford, Prof. E. G. Dodge and others.

Forty comrades and ten soldiers' widows were in attendance. All pronounced it a great occasion.

For a lazy liver try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They invigorate the liver, aid the digestion, regulate the bowels and prevent bilious attacks. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

Prevention of Typhoid Fever.

Continued from page one.

ence of most physicians in active practice.

Based upon the teachings of the foregoing facts, the following rules have been prepared with care for the guidance of all persons interested in their own and the public health:

1. When it is known or suspected that a person has typhoid fever, he should be placed in a large, well ventilated room, with the windows and doors well screened, and such preparation should be made from the first day for the thorough and systematic disinfection of all discharges from the bowels and kidneys as will protect other members of the family, the attendants, and the community.

2. A solution of chloride of lime, eight ounces to the gallon of water, should be provided in quantity, and a quart of this should be put in the bed pan or vessel each time before it receives the discharges, and should be well stirred and allowed to stand in the vessel at least an hour before it is buried. An equivalent solution of creolin, or a thick white-wash made from the fresh quicklime, may be used in the same way when the chloride of lime can not be obtained, but with these at least two hours will be required to complete the disinfection.

3. Soiled bed or body linen should remain in the chloride of lime solution for an hour, and may then be safely put in the family wash. Soiled paper or clothes used about the patient should be immediately burned. Attendants should wash the hands frequently, and the lips, and rinse the mouth always before eating. No one should partake of any food which has stood in the sick room. All of these precautions should be continued until the recovery is complete and until all diarrhea has ceased.

4. Typhoid fever is not contagious in the sense commonly understood, and if the precautions above indicated are faithfully and intelligently carried out, a case may be treated in any family or community with perfect safety. If others have the disease, it will be because they were infected from the same source as the patient, or contracted it elsewhere. The same precautions should be observed in dysentery and all other diarrheal diseases, including summer complaint in children.

5. All well water and unfiltered water from rivers draining inhabited areas, where typhoid fever and diarrheal diseases are likely to occur at any time, and milk stored in cans or vessels washed in such water, should be looked upon as suspicious, and should always be boiled before it is drunk by any one not immune from typhoid fever. In the absence of a reliable, filtered, public water supply, carefully collected and properly stored, cistern water is safest.

6. The windows and doors of all dwelling houses, and especially of the kitchen and dining room, should always be well screened, and the flies actually kept out. Unless this is done, a carelessly managed case of typhoid fever, or other diarrheal disease, even a mile or more away, may be a source of danger on account of flies. As mosquitoes are now known to be the carriers of malaria, the same precautions will protect from this poison also.

The universal and effectual practice of these precautions would require intelligent care and some expense, but would result in the practical disappearance of one of our most common and fatal domestic pestilences, which is not only a disgrace to our civilization, but an annual scourge and tax upon the people of Kentucky in comparison with which yellow fever and cholera, plague and other exotic diseases so feared by our people sink into insignificance.

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For a lazy liver try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They invigorate the liver, aid the digestion, regulate the bowels and prevent bilious attacks. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

Quarterly Report of The Berea Banking Company
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1904.

1 Loans and discounts.....	\$73 195 21
2 Overdrafts, secured	
3 Overdrafts, unsecured	
4 Due from National Banks \$	21 003 63
5 Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	\$
6 Due from Trust Companies.....	\$
7 Banking House and Lot.....	
8 Other Real Estate.....	
9 Mortgages.....	
10 U. S. Bonds.....	
11 Other Stocks and Bonds.....	
12 Specie.....	\$1 820 45
13 Currency.....	2 102 00
	3 922 45
14 Exchange for Clearings..	
15 Other Items carried as Cash.....	
16 Furniture and Fixtures.....	2 719 41
17 Fund to pay Taxes.....	
18 Current Expenses Last Quarter.....	\$ 1 095 99
	\$
	\$

Give description, location, value and how long owned, all real estate, except banking house and lot, if any owned longer than five years.

Total.....\$101 936 69

1 Capital Stock paid in, in cash....	\$25 000 00
2 Surplus Fund	1 000 00
3 Undivided Profits.....	1 604 38
4 Due Depositors as follows, viz:	
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is not paid).....	\$61 811 17
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is paid).....	
Demand certificates of deposits (on which interest is paid).....	
Time certificates of deposits (on which interest is paid).....	11 500 00
Savings deposits (on which interest is paid).....	
Certified Checks.....	73 811 17

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Highest amount of indebtedness of any stockholder, person, company or firm (including in the liability of the company or firm the liability of the individual members thereof) directly or indirectly, if such indebtedness exceeds 10 per cent. of capital stock actually paid in, and actual amount of surplus in the bank.....\$ None.

2 How is indebtedness stated in above item 1 secured? (See Section 581, Kentucky Stat.)

3 Highest amount of indebtedness of any director or officer, if amount of such indebtedness exceeds 10 per cent. of paid-up capital stock of bank.....None.

4 How is same secured? (See Section 583, Kentucky Stat.)

5 Does amount of indebtedness of any person, company or firm (including in the liability of the company or firm, the liability of the individual members thereof) exceed 30 per cent. of paid-up capital and actual surplus?.....No.

6 Amount of last dividend.....\$3000 00

7 Were all expenses, losses, interest and taxes deducted therefrom before declaring dividend, and was not less than 10 per cent. of net profits of the bank for the period covered by the dividend carried to the surplus fund before said dividend was declared?.....Yes.

(See Section 596, Kentucky Stat.)

Total.....\$101 936 69

STATE OF KENTUCKY } ss
County of Madison, }

W. H. Porter, Cashier of the Berea Banking Co., a bank located and doing business in the Town of Berea in said county, being duly sworn says that the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1904, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State, designating the 30th day of June, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. H. Porter, the 5th day of July 1904.

E. T. FISH, Notary Public.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier.
J. J. MOORE, Director.
J. BURDETTE, Director.
J. E. JOHNSON, Director.



16 FREE Scholarships

THE CITIZEN will pay the tuition in Berea College for two terms of one young man and one young woman from each of the following Counties: Clay, Estill, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Owsley, Pulaski and Rockcastle. These sixteen young people will be selected by the people of their own County who take THE CITIZEN.

We will print the Ballot which appears below each week from now until December 1st. This should be filled out with the names and addresses of the young man and young woman in your County to whom you wish scholarships to be given. These ballots, when received at THE CITIZEN office, count one each for the young man and young woman whose names are written on them.

In addition to this, each person who pays for a year's subscription to THE CITIZEN will receive a blank entitling them to one hundred votes for each of their favorite candidates (6 months, 50 votes for each; 3 months, 25 votes for each).

The young man and young woman in each of the eight Counties named above who receive the largest number of votes will have their tuition paid by THE CITIZEN for two terms in Berea College, which will save each one from \$8.00 to \$14.00 in cash. The only expense to which they will be put is for board and room, and good board and rooms can be had cheaper in Berea than at any other first-class school in Kentucky. Berea College will be bigger and better than ever the coming year, and if you or any of your friends are planning to attend school anywhere, it will pay you to consider this offer.

Fill out the ballot below and mail to THE CITIZEN. Get your friends to vote for you. Your chance is just as good as anybody's. START NOW!

Cut this out, fill in with names of your favorites and mail to THE CITIZEN, BEREA, KY.

Take Notice

On account of the recent action of the Kentucky Legislature, Berea College can receive no colored students the coming year, therefore this offer is open only to white contestants.

I vote for Mr. of postoffice county as the most popular young man.

and for Miss of postoffice county as the most popular young woman.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

CANTRILL IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Striking Figure in Kentucky Political Life Critically Ill.

Owenton, Ky., June 30.—The friends of Judge J. E. Cantrill, of Georgetown, are growing alarmed, and for the first time the truth is beginning to leak out regarding his condition. Two weeks ago Judge Cantrill came here to make a speech in his canvass for the nomination for appellate judge. After the speech he was seized with a partial stroke of paralysis, but it was thought the attack was not serious. Reports were given out that he would be out in a few days, but in the two weeks that have passed there has been no sign of improvement, and the distinguished patient is in too precarious a condition to be removed to his home. It is said by one of his friends that he is paralyzed from the waist down, and that there is serious doubt as to ultimate recovery.

Judge Cantrill is one of the most striking figures in Kentucky public life. A man of strong mentality, he has been an aggressive fighter in all contests into which he has entered. He is 6 feet 4 inches tall, and of striking appearance. As a young man he was a captain under Gen. John Morgan, the confederate.

Owenton, Ky., July 1.—A statement regarding the precarious condition of Judge J. E. Cantrill's health was greatly overdrawn and without entire foundation in fact. Cecil E. Cantrill, who has been with his father during the latter's illness, said Thursday that the improvement in Judge Cantrill's condition has been steady and marked.

KENTUCKY MILLERS.

The State Association Met in Annual Convention.

Lexington, Ky., June 30.—The Kentucky State Millers' association met in this city in annual session and, after a successful business meeting, elected the following officers: President, Joseph Lecompte, Lexington; vice president, S. P. Kerr, Winchester; secretary and treasurer, J. D. Logan, Shelbyville. The new board of directors is made up as follows: D. M. Rennie, Paris; J. A. Kane, Versailles; Allen Searing, Richmond; Cliff Anderson, Danville; C. M. Petrie, Mt. Sterling; M. J. Kennedy, Carlisle; Carl Gelter, Eminence.

PUBLICLY WHIPPED.

Young Offender Given 50 Licks on the Public Square.

Lexington, Ky., June 29.—John West, 14, was before Judge Riley in the police court Tuesday morning charged with destroying private property. Being too young to send to the workhouse Judge Riley ordered that he be given 50 licks in public on the courthouse square.

The boy was led to the square by two policemen. His father and brother applied the lash, each one giving him 25 lashes. When the whipping had been finished the boy was scarcely able to walk. The affair was witnessed by a large crowd.

The C. & O. Franchise.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1.—The state board of valuation and assessment has completed the assessment of the C. & O. Railway Co. for the purpose of franchise taxation. It valued the franchise of the company at \$2,310,900. On this assessment the company will pay in taxes \$11,554.50.

Writes a Farewell Letter.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 1.—Judge M. M. Cassidy, who has been confined to his bed for more than eight weeks past and believing that he can survive a few more days, has caused a farewell letter to be written to the former employees and friends of Straight Creek Coal Co., of which he is president.

Mrs. McKenzie's Condition Serious.

Bowling Green, Ky., June 30.—Mrs. James A. McKenzie, wife of Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, who died Saturday at his home in Christian county, was too ill to accompany the remains to this city. Mrs. McKenzie's condition is regarded as very grave.

Shot From Ambush.

Taylorville, Ky., June 30.—Lonnie Linton, a young farmer, was shot by an unknown person while driving near Fairfield. It is said that five shots were fired. He was struck just above the right ear, the ball ranging back about two inches. He will recover.

His House Was Dynamited.

Williamsburg, Ky., July 1.—The residence of Burrell Smith at Corbin was dynamited. Considerable damage was done to the building, but no one was hurt. Smith had been marshal there until this week and had incurred the ill will of many.

To Change the Location.

Louisville, Ky., July 1.—The trustees of the Louisville industrial school of reform have planned to sell the present property as building lots, as soon as a suitable location for the school has been selected farther in the country.

The Post Office Robbed.

Lexington, Ky., July 1.—The post office at Livingston was robbed. The safe was blown open with nitro-glycerin, and a lot of stamps, postal cards and \$300 in money were secured by the thieves.

DETECTIVES AFTER HIM.

Alleged He Stole Wife, Children, Steel and the Dog.

Owingsville, Ky., July 1.—Detective Lewis Johnson, of Lexington, has gone to Ozark, Ark., to bring to Kentucky A. C. Jones, wanted in Carlisle, near here. Although horse stealing is the charge against him he is also accused by Lem Anderson, of Carlisle, of stealing Anderson's wife, children, live stock and, in fact, everything, even including an old dog that served the family faithfully for 15 years.

In addition to his role as an officer Detective Johnson went to Ozark for Anderson to persuade his wife and children to come home.

Requisition papers for the return of Jones were issued by Gov. Beckham Tuesday, and no trouble is expected in having them honored by the governor of Arkansas.

Anderson's troubles commenced in May, when he went to the mountains on business. He owns two farms, one near Carlisle and one near Mt. Sterling. When he returned to Nicholas county he expected to be received with open arms by his wife and children, but everything, except the land and house, had disappeared. Anderson wanted to charge Jones with wife stealing, but as he could find no laws to cover that offense he contented himself with the charge of horse stealing.

THE GOEBEL MONUMENT.

The Final Inspection of the Sculptor's Work On It.

Lexington, Ky., June 29.—The Goebel monument commission will be called here this week to pass upon the work of Signor Morretti, the Italian sculptor. He has remodeled the figure of the martyred statesman according to the several suggestions made, and he will have it ready for examination Thursday. Local admirers of the late democratic leader say that it now resembles him closely. The original design had him wearing a Prince Albert coat, which has now given place to a sack coat, such as Goebel used to wear. This change was made upon the suggestion of Arthur Goebel.

A YEAR'S RECEIPTS.

Report of the Internal Revenue Department of the Fifth District.

Louisville, Ky., July 1.—The total receipts of the internal revenue department of the Fifth district for the fiscal year ending Thursday shows an increase of over \$500,000 over last year, despite the decrease of the tobacco tax. The total was \$12,018,646.98. Last year's receipts were \$11,459,953, or, in exact figures, \$558,693.45 less than this year. The principal receipts were: Whisky, \$9,341,963.57; beer, \$324,040.00; cigars, \$134,795.21; tobacco, \$2,115,947.02.

Refuses to Extend the Time.

Versailles, Ky., June 29.—The Woodford fiscal court declined to consider an application from President John C. Noel, of the Frankfort & Versailles Traction Co., for another extension of time in which to begin the construction of the electric railway from Versailles to Frankfort.

New Bank at Owensboro.

Owensboro, Ky., June 29.—Articles incorporating the Fourth Street Deposit bank were filed in the county clerk's office. The capital stock was placed at \$15,000, all of which has been subscribed. John J. McHenry, of Louisville, is one of the largest stockholders.

State Board of Equalization.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1.—The state board of equalization Thursday fixed the total value of property in the state for purposes of taxation at \$696,744,205, an increase over 1903 of \$14,804,240. The total tax to be collected is \$2,183,721.02.

Death of William Foster, Sr.

Hartford, Ky., July 1.—William Foster, sr., one of Ohio county's oldest and most respected citizens, is dead at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. D. Bennett, Hartford, of troubles incident to old age. He was the father of a large family.

Killing Was Accidental.

London, Ky., June 30.—Near Pittsburg, in this county, John Davis shot and killed Henry Conking. Davis came to London and gave himself up and is now in jail. He claims the killing was accidental.

A Judgment For \$60,000.

Elizabethtown, Ky., July 1.—The Kentucky Heating Co. obtained a judgment for \$60,000 against the Louisville Gas Co. and others in the partnership suit for encroaching upon its gas fields in Mead county.

The Kentucky Delegation.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1.—The Kentucky delegation to the St. Louis convention will go over the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railway, leaving Louisville Monday night in company with Mayor Grainger, of Louisville.

Drank Corrosive Sublimite Solution. Lancaster, Ky., July 1.—Dan Collier Elkin, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Elkin, of this city, narrowly escaped death by drinking through mistake from a bottle containing a solution of corrosive sublimate.

JAPS CAPTURE FORTS.

Succeeded in Taking Three Near Port Arthur.

Severe Fighting Took Place at Kai Chau Which Resulted in the Capture of That Place By the Japs.

London, June 30.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that severe fighting took place at Kai Chau on June 25 which resulted in the capture of that place on the morning of June 26.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The intense anxiety to receive news from Port Arthur was heightened Wednesday morning by receipt of a dispatch from Tokio stating that the Japanese had succeeded in capturing three of the forts of the naval base and were making the final assault upon the city.

Limo Yang, June 30.—It is unofficially stated that the Russian fleet put out from Port Arthur several days ago and encountered the Japanese fleet. In the ensuing engagements between the two fleets three ships were lost. No details of the engagement, however, are available here.

Cronstadt, June 30.—The Russian battleship Navarin, while returning to her anchorage Wednesday, was rammed by the Russian ironclad Netron Menia, which struck her amidships. The damage to the Navarin is not serious, though it may be necessary to dry dock the vessel. It is believed that the period required for repairing the battleship will not be a long one.

Tokyo, July 1.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, accompanied by torpedo boats, appeared off Gen-San on the east coast of Korea Thursday. Torpedo boats entered Gen-San harbor at 5:30 in the morning, shelled the settlement and sunk a small schooner. The torpedo boats left the harbor at 7:20. A total of 290 shells was fired into the settlement, but no serious damage resulted.

The Russian vessels which took part in the bombardment of Gen-San were the cruisers Rossia, Gromobol and Rurik, and nine torpedo boats. Later reports show the vessels, when they left Gen-San, steamed to the north. They were seen, however, to return from this direction. They were lost sight of at 10:30 in the morning.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—Although nothing has been received by the admiralty from Adm. Skrydloff confirming the reports that the Russian Vladivostok squadron had sunk Japanese vessels at Gen-San, there is no disposition to doubt the correctness of the news.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—Telegrams from Tokio relating the capture of forts forming part of the defenses of Port Arthur do not agree with information received at the war office, nor with the report of Gen. Stoessel, which indicate that the siege operations are proceeding very slowly. Heavy guns have not been brought in range of the works at Port Arthur.

Vladivostok, July 1.—Reports from the Russian detachments operating in Northern Korea have just been received. Couriers bringing them were delayed by the bad roads. The dispatches show that a Russian force reached Gen-San June 5 and engaged the Japanese, inflicting losses. Gen-San was then held by 1,200 Japanese infantry with artillery and 400 Korean soldiers. The Korean soldiers are ill-disposed towards the Japanese. Two thousand Japanese infantry with artillery are quartered at Seon, where there are many hospitals and enormous stores of provisions and munitions.

Tokio, July 1.—A report received from Gen. Oku says that after the fighting at Telissu (Vafangow) on June 15 he buried 1,854 Russians. The trophies taken by the Japanese at this engagement consisted of 16 guns, 46 wagons, 958 rifles and other things.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Some of the Western Delegates Have Arrived in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 1.—Some western delegates to the democratic national convention arrived Thursday, but aside from their individual opinions they had no knowledge of what was going to be done when the democratic national convention meets next week. Everything seems to await the arrival of the leaders when it is expected that there will be the usual contesting an interest in national convention. Senator Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho, came Thursday evening and when asked what he thought of the presidential outlook said he saw nothing but Parker.

"Who will they nominate after they have beaten Parker?" he asked. "Would it be Cleveland?" he continued. "Why, there is more than a third of the convention that will stay here until the election before allowing the nomination of Cleveland. An attempt to nominate Cleveland will throw the convention into the hands of Bryan. The convention will nominate Parker because they have no other man to nominate."

Bulgarian Atrocities.

Constantinople, July 1.—According to a report received here from Serres, European Turkey, a Bulgarian band in the village of Djigorofo murdered a Greek notable, burned his family alive and disemboweled two of his neighbors.

Populists Select Delegates.

Des Moines, Ia., July 1.—The state populist convention met here and elected 21 delegates to the national convention at Springfield, Ill., instructed to vote for ex-Congressman Welles for vice president.



SO QUEER.

It seems so very queer to me
That when I am in bed
I travel over all the lands
About which I have read.

I see great cities full of men,
And strange and lovely things,
Tall animals with stripes and spots,
And birds with painted wings.

And oh, so fast I travel, too,
I can't tell how I go;
In foreign countries, far apart,
I'm there before I know.

Yet in the morning, when I wake,
I have not moved my head,
But on my pillow lies snug
As when I went to bed!

—Zitella Cockle, in Woman's Home Companion.

BIG DOG ATTENDS SCHOOL.

Follows His Little Master Every Day in Spite of Objections Made by His Teacher.

Whoever heard of a dog going to school?

In Fawtucket, R. I., there is a dog that has been attending school for a couple of years. His name is Prince Turner.

He goes to one of the grammar schools.

He is a Newfoundland dog—a big, heavy fellow—but his manners and his disposition are perfectly gentle.

Does he break the rules? Not as often as his boy companions do. Indeed, his deportment grade is very high.

Prince Turner belongs to a "little boy" whose name is Willie Turner, and when he first began bringing Prince to school the teacher objected.

But her objections did no good, for Prince was determined to come with his little master.

For a little while he was as awkward as a bull in a china shop; the sissies were so narrow that sometimes he had a tight squeeze to get through.

And then in his good humor he would switch his tail back and forth, which sometimes gave the children a smart slap in their faces.

After a bit, however, he learned how to get along very nicely in the school-room.

Prince's regular place in the room is an open space in front of the teacher's desk.

Occasionally he rises and moves quietly about the room, stopping now and then to let some boy or girl give him a pat and a hug.

At recess time in the morning and in the afternoon he rises and marches out with the children and takes his recreation with them, and then marches in.

One day, however, Prince had a little errand to attend to at recess time and wandered farther away from the school yard than he expected to. When the bell rang at the close of recess he did not hear it. The teacher noticed that prince was not in line so she opened the window and rang the bell a second time. This time Prince heard it and trotted straight back to the yard and found his place in the line.

One time his master had misbehaved and was sent to the principal to be punished. Prince somehow seemed to realize that his master was in trouble, so what did he do but march into the principal's room—the door had been left open—plant himself beside his master and look dangerous.

The principal did not dare to punish the boy until the dog had been removed.

Perhaps some of you boys wish you had a dog around to protect you when you have misbehaved and are going to be punished.

Prince would like to go to Sunday school, but the superintendent has not yet made up his mind that it would do to let a big dog in. So the poor fellow has to wait at the door until Sunday school is over and Willie comes out.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

INSECTS THAT MAKE BURS.

Something About the Cunnigly Constructed Home of a Fly, Known as Rhodites Eglantina.

Of course you do not expect to see chestnut burs on a wild rose bush, but occasionally, if you are an observant boy or girl, you will discover some big round, green growth surrounding the stalk of the fragrant sweet briar, that on account of their dense covering of spiny "prickles" look very much like burs. But inside you will find that the resemblance ceases, for instead of a shining trio of fat brown nuts, you will find a series of compact little cells where-in are curled up, each mite in a compartment of its own, a number of small white larvae. They secure a sufficient amount of nourishment from the walls of their tiny chambers, which are composed of succulent matter.

Now when you have discovered that this funny growth is not the fruit of the sweet-smelling pink rose, you will be interested in it as a cunningly constructed home of a small insect family. In the beginning, the parent fly punctures the sharp thorned stalk of the plant, and oviposits numerous wee eggs. Very



A SWEET BRIAR CHESTNUT.

soon a great green swelling appears, the result of a drop of a tonic-like fluid deposited with the eggs, and aided in its action by the plant's restorative vitality. Behind these secure walls the minute eggs hatch into small worm-like larvae, but it is usually quite summer before the perfect insect called Rhodites eglantina comes out as a winged fly.

This little creature is extremely handsome in appearance, with gleaming metallic-green head, iridescent rose and peacock blue body and wee amber legs. Its wings show many bright colors like the surface of a soap bubble, and the little fellow looks like a rich jewel as it tilts about on a green leaf. This brood produces a late fall in which the larvae hibernates through the winter, coming forth in the spring perfected flies to continue their gentle, inoffensive life story. If you gather a few of these galls and put them in a box, not quite air tight, you will probably soon have a little family of iridescent flies that will dart about in search of their favorite food plant. If you are quite humane you will place a drop of water where they can drink from it, then give them their liberty, for all wild things love to "go free" and these little flies are without harm.—Albert Feld, in American Agriculturist.

Elsie Explains Her Drawing.

A Milwaukee kindergarten teacher asked her pupils to draw pictures illustrating some song with which they were familiar. After considerable labor one of the children came forward with a sheet of paper covered by delightfully cabalistic designs. The composition of the picture consisted of three rude buckets, ranged in order; the crude representation of a well, and a series of dots and spots made with the point of a pencil. "What is this?" asked the teacher, pointing to the first pail. "That," said the young artist, "is the old oaken bucket. The next is the iron bound bucket, the last one's the moss-covered bucket—and this is the well." "And what are these dots?" "Oh, you know! They're the 'spots that my infancy knew.'"

An Immense Circular Saw.

The largest circular saw in the world has just been made in Philadelphia. It is seven feet four inches in diameter, and will be used to cut pine stumps into shingle bolts.

Triumphs of Modern Surgery.

Wonderful things are done for the human body by surgery. Organs are taken out and scraped and polished and put back, or they may be removed entirely; bones are spliced; pipes take the place of diseased sections of veins; antiseptic dressings are applied to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, which causes them to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering which such injuries entail. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect May 1, 1904.

Going North. Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....3:48 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:12 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going South. Train 6, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....1:25 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:00 p. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily
Leave Berea.....11:24 p. m.
Arrive Livingston.....2:05 p. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 3 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentonsville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by the East End Drug Co., Druggist.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken for U.S. and foreign countries. Special notice, without charge, in the

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Worst of All Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years" she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by the East End Drug Co., Druggist.

BEREA MONUMENTAL WORKS

S. S. MCGUIRE, PROPRIETOR

I have 55 sets of tombstones and monuments. Prices range from \$10 to \$50 in marble; in granite, \$140 to \$160. I sell

White Vermont Marble Only

All cloudy marble is cheap, and will soon fade as it is polished with putty and acid; besides it is hard to read the inscriptions on cloudy stones. All orders filled in 2 to 5 days. Write for designs and prices.

S. S. MCGUIRE,

Berea, Kentucky

Takes His House With Him



IN ORDER to put in his time as a journeyman plasterer to the best advantage, John Dixon, of Shiloh, N. J., has built himself a house wagon, which goes wherever he goes. He found that much of his working time was spent going to and from his labors, and he hit on the house wagon as a solution of the difficulty. After

working all day in a cold, damp house he is glad to get back to his cozy quarters in the wagon, which has a fire, a stove, a comfortable bed and all the comforts of home. He figures that since taking up his abode in the movable home he has saved enough in extra wages to pay for it.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE.

July 4.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Auther Guinn June 27, a ten-pound boy.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Martin and baby Goldie visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambert Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Singleton, who has been visiting her sister at Springplace, Ga., since March, is with friends at this place again.—B. J. Watson and family visited B. L. Poynter and wife Sunday.—Mrs. Sarah Dobbs died at her home on Scaffold Cane June 29.—Rev. J. W. Lambert and son went to Berea Saturday.—Mesdames Susan and Ida Wren visited Mrs. Etta Lambert Friday.—Evan Richardson's saw mill is now ready to run.

ROCKFORD.

July 4.—Services were held at the new Scaffold Cane church Saturday and Sunday, with one addition.—Quite a crowd visited at Will Linville's Sunday evening, among them were Coly Ogg and family, Will Ogg and family, J. W. Todd and family, and Miss Ray Allman.—T. C. Viars and daughter Beulah went to Berea Saturday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

SAND GAP.

July 4.—L. T. Morris found a bee tree Monday.—J. Lakes and wife visited L. T. Morris Saturday and Sunday.—James Lunsford, of Berea, visited W. S. Brockman this week.—John Brockman sold his bark to Abrams and Sons.—J. F. Marcum will teach the school in the Hellard District.—Frank Hellard is preparing to build a water mill at the Wyatt stand on Clover Bottom.—Aaron Powell of Kerby Knob paid Frank Hellard a flying visit Saturday.—The telephone is completed to McKee James Marcum and family and J. R. Morris and family took dinner with Jacob Hellard July 3.—G. W. Hellard visited F. B. Martin Sunday.

MCKEE.

July 2.—John Moore, living near McKee, was killed Saturday morning by John Morris. There was no eye witness to the killing and Morris claims the killing was in self-defense. Morris is a cousin to Moore's wife.—Miss Mary Baker is visiting James Engle.—The McKee-Booneville telephone line has been completed from Berea to McKee.—Mrs. W. H. Clark is visiting her brother at Stanford.—Mrs. Lou Reynolds has been appointed postmaster at this place.—Thos. Clark, formerly of McKee, who has been making his home in California for the last six years, returned here with his family two weeks ago and died a few days afterward of stomach trouble.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

STURGEON.

July 1.—Gillis Barnett, who was shot by a man named Bowling some five days ago, is dead.—The funeral of Rev C. W. Hamilton was preached at Walnut Grove Sunday.—W. B. Bullock passed up Sturgeon Tuesday.—George Pearson's boy while carelessly handling a loaded gun accidentally shot and killed his four year old sister.—The O. K. Lumber Co. is finishing its tram road and will soon be ready for hauling.—We are glad to announce the marriage of P. M. Fry, which will occur in the near future.—U. S. Marshal Mays captured a moonshine still on Wild Dog a few days ago.—Benton Peters was on Station Camp last week.—Miss Emma McCollum, of Conkling, is visiting Mrs. Wm. Mays and instructing her daughter in music.—Born to the wife of Wm. Neely, a bouncing boy.—Wm. McCollum has purchased the Ball & Peters photo gallery and will operate it at Conkling.—John Bowman was in Heidelberg last week.—George Carrell is splitting cord wood for D. B. Moore.—The schools of our county will begin the 11th inst.—The institute convenes the 18th.

CONKLING.

June 27.—Thomas Minter visited friends on White Oak Sunday.—While the congregation at Macedonia were listening to the sermon lightening struck a rock in the creek and killed two mules belonging to John Roberts, two mares and one colt belonging to H. H. Legg and five hogs belonging to Walker Gay. The people in church were badly shocked and a woman in a nearby house was shocked senseless, but soon recovered.—Emma Minter and others visited friends at East View Saturday and Sunday.—The church at Macedonia celebrated the Lord's Supper and foot washing Sunday.—Robert Wilson visited friends here June 26.—Corn can hardly be bought here for 85 cents per bushel.—M. A. Wilson is the proud father of a fine boy.

July 4.—Your correspondent in a twenty-five mile ride failed to see a single weedy field of corn.—Flora Seale gave a social to a few of her friends Saturday night.—Miss Dalton, of Laurel, is visiting relatives at this place.—S. A. Gabbard visited on White Oak last Saturday and Sunday.—Arch Seale visited on Doe creek Sunday.—Mary Baker and Ida McCollum commenced teaching July 4.—Flora Seale will teach the Spivy school.—Rev. J. W. Anderson was on Station Camp last week.—M. V. Roberts is visiting friends here.—Hamilton Taylor visited Miss Lucy Holcomb Sunday.—Dr. Green Bowles, of Jackson county, made a business trip through here last week.

MADISON COUNTY.

DREYFUS.

July 2.—Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Carr, of Panola, visited John Powell and family Saturday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Smith, a girl.—Mrs. Maggie Hudson visited at Bird Lain's Monday.—W. C. Winkler was in Richmond Thursday.—Mrs. Geo. Young and daughters visited at Owen Lake's Sunday.—Miss Sallie Young left Sunday to visit her sister in Cincinnati.—Miss Lullie Lain is slowly improving.—Mrs. J. C. Powell is visiting in Jackson county.—John Sandlin and wife and George Sparks family have returned from a visit at Valley View.

PEYTONTOWN.

July 2.—Shed Martin is very ill.—Thomas Bausley and wife are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bausley.—Misses Mary Broadbuss, Mary Williams and Alema Rice, of Richmond, attended meeting last week.—Rev. I. Miller, S. M. Watts and Miss Nannie Miller are attending the good Samaritans' conference in Richmond this week.—Archie Miller returned Sunday night from Cincinnati.—The eight days' meeting here last week was quite a success. Collection 95 dollars.—The colored store vacated by Steve Taylor will be occupied by John Gentry.—Rev. G. D. Miller preached at Junction City Friday night, and at Crab Orchard Sunday.

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.

July 4.—James Smith, who has been confined to his bed with asthma, is much better.—Geo. Routt, baggage master at the C. & O. depot, who was stricken with paralysis Friday, is some better.—Miss Gertrude Keith, who has been visiting Miss M. F. Whaley, returned yesterday to her home in Dayton.—Ike Beatty, who was injured by the explosion of a gasoline fire pot used by tanners, is some better.—Mr. and Mrs. James Wood, of Charleston, W. Va., have a fine baby girl.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE.

July 4.—Mesdames S. T. Green, H. Green, J. D. Nave and others took in Dripping Springs Saturday.—Guy Rice and family, of Paint Lick, and several others visited uncle Jack Hammack Sunday.—F. M. Carter, who has been very low for several months, is some better.—Hog cholera is still playing havoc in these parts.

A Popular Diplomat.

No member of the diplomatic corps is more popular in Washington than the Viscount de Chambrun, who is especially interesting to Americans because of his American birth and the fact that he is a great-grandson of Lafayette. The viscount's father, the late Marquis de Chambrun, was for many years counselor of the French legation at Washington, and the present attaché was born there in 1872. His mother was a granddaughter of General Lafayette and an adopted citizen of the United States. Viscount de Chambrun was married in February, 1901, to Miss Longworth.



He Knew Him.
She—George says he feels for you.
He—He always says that after he has made a touch.—Yonkers Herald.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

KENTUCKY FLASHES.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

The Board of Prison Commissioners Acted on Several Cases.

Frankfort, Ky., July 6.—The board of prison commissioners paroled the following prisoners: Alton F. Sapp, sent up January, 1899, for 15 years from Marion county on a charge of murder; Henry Hill, alias Swartzchild, of Jefferson, sent up March, 1903, for two years for forgery; John Quinn, of McCracken, sent up April, 1903, for three years for robbery, and Thomas McCain, of Christian, sent up April, 1900, for obstructing a train. The last two named were paroled on recommendation of the prison physician, who stated they were consumptives.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

He Claimed He Had Treated His Mother Badly.

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 6.—Mack Hern, 28, of Paducah, killed his father, James Hern, 60, a barkeeper, who had been divorced and married again. The son took his mother's part. Earlier in the day they quarreled, and blows were exchanged. At night young Hern walked into the saloon and, exclaiming, "Papa, you treated me bad," fired a ball from a pistol into the father's abdomen. "I'd kill two fathers if they talked about my mother," is the explanation of his crime.

TO MAKE IT A CRIME.

Bill to Be Introduced Prohibiting Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Louisville, Ky., July 6.—Aroused by the fatal shooting of R. Lee Suter, a member of the board of safety, State Senator Laban Phelps announced Tuesday that he would introduce a bill in the next legislature making the carrying of concealed weapons in Kentucky a penitentiary offense.

A Button Saved His Life.

Covington, Ky., July 6.—Albert Kappell, 11, of West Covington, was playing on the hills with some companions when a stray 38-caliber bullet struck a photo button on his coat lapel, breaking the button into splinters. The ball glanced off and lodged in a tree close by.

He Lost His Thumb.

Shelbyville, Ky., July 6.—Hon. Sam W. Booker, ex-member of the Kentucky legislature from Shelby county, while repairing a binder on his farm, caught the thumb of his left hand in a chain, lacerating and crushing the member so that amputation was necessary.

Earnings of the L. & N. Road.

Louisville, Ky., July 6.—The statement of earnings issued Tuesday by the controller of the Louisville & Nashville railroad shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ending July 1 were \$36,872,245, an increase over last year of \$1,422,868.

An Automobile Accident.

Louisville, Ky., July 6.—Abraham Levy, a wealthy clothing manufacturer, was perhaps fatally crushed, and his son, Hubert Levy, suffered a broken collar bone in an automobile accident near the water works. The auto slid on an oil-sprinkled street.

Judge Hargis Recovering.

Jackson, Ky., July 6.—County Judge James Hargis has sufficiently recovered from the injury sustained from a fall from his horse to enable him to hold the examining trial of James Barrett, charged with horse stealing. Barrett was held under \$100 bond.

Judge Patterson Very Ill.

Campbellsville, Ky., July 6.—Chas. Patterson, judge of the Eleventh judicial district, came home from his Green county court last Friday very sick and is now dying from heart and brain trouble. His physicians say they look for the end soon.

Going to the Pythian Convention.

Newport, Ky., July 6.—The Third regiment, K. of P.'s, the local uniform rank of the order, will be accompanied by a first-class band of 30 pieces when it invades Louisville for the convention of the grand lodge, which begins on August 17.

Destroyed By Lightning.

Benton, Ky., July 6.—Lightning struck the business house of Charles E. Smith at Birmingham. The building caught fire, and it, together with the contents, were entirely destroyed. The loss is between \$6,000 and \$8,000.

Residence Mysteriously Burned.

Covington, Ky., July 6.—The residence of Peter Beers, near Independence, and the household effects were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. How the fire originated is a mystery, as the family were absent at the time.

A Mother's Despair.

Paducah, Ky., July 6.—Mollie Coates, driven to desperation because she could not earn a living for three small children and by the failure of a divorced husband to provide, drowned herself in the river Tuesday morning.

Will Welcome the Elks.

Newport, Ky., July 6.—Newport lodge of Elks has about completed its arrangements for the entertainment of visiting members of the order during the meeting of the grand lodge the week of July 18 in Cincinnati.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 6.—Will Ford and Harrison Gess, colored, in a general row at a Negro festival Monday night were shot and instantly killed in the dark by an unknown Negro, who escaped.

A CHANCE FOR YOU.

There is a good chance for strong and willing young men to earn money for school expenses in Berea this fall by work on the Farm and in the Brickyard, and at other work. These chances are only for such as will be here in the Fall Term, beginning September 11, and the work must be engaged beforehand.

For particulars address,
W. C. GAMBLE, Secretary,
Berea, Ky.

No man or woman in the state will hesitate to speak well of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets after once trying them. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

Wakeful?

Sleeplessness Is a Sign of Nerve Trouble and Should Be Looked To.

There are three different manifestations of sleeplessness.

First, hardly to sleep a wink all night, second, to lie awake a long time before falling asleep; third, to fall asleep soon, waking up after several hours and then find it hard to sleep again.

They mean that somewhere in the nerve fibres, somewhere in the brain cells, somewhere in the blood vessels that carry blood to the brain, something is radically wrong, and must be righted, or the end may be worse than death.

To right it, take Dr. Miles' Nerve.

Some other symptoms of nerve trouble are: Dizziness, Headache, Backache, Nervous Prostration, Irritability, Melancholy, Lack of Ambition.

They indicate diseases which may lead to Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Insanity. Nothing will give such quick and lasting relief as Dr. Miles' Nerve.

"My husband had been sick for weeks, could not sit up to have his bed made. With all the medical help we could get he continued to grow worse. He could neither sleep or eat. Our baby girl was sent away, and all callers barred, because he could not stand a bit of talking. I read of a case of nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. We began giving it to him, and in a few days he was able to be dressed. From that time he steadily improved. Nerve saved his life."—MRS. A. G. HASKIN, Freeville, N. Y.

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